The New-York Times.

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THE ARMISTICE.

Is It to be Prolonged Beyond the 19th?

Conflicts Apprehended on the German Entry to Paris.

The Prussian Emperor Resolved Upon the Ceremony.

Official Vote of Paris in the Recent Elections.

Proceedings to Form a Government to be Initiated Today.

Resignation by Garibaldi of His Command in the French Army.

THE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

Prolongation Dependent on the Probability of a Satisfactory Basis of Peace—Failing This, Energetic Resumption of the War—Rumored Extension on Certain Military Conditions.

LONDON, Feb. 15—6 P. M.—The *Provinsial Correspondens* of Berlin, says when the German leaders are satisfied that there is a probability of arriving at an understanding with France as to the basis on which peace may be concluded, the armistice will be prolonged to admit of definite negotiations for a treaty, and the transfer of the National Assembly from Bordeaux to Paris. In the contrary case the war will be resumed on the termination of the armistice, and all necessary preparation has been made to prosecute it energetically to the end. But the *Correspondens* feels confident that this eventuality will not occur.

REPORTED CONDITIONAL EXTENSION.

The Berlin special correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal that in consequence of the pacific result of the French elections, Count VON BISMARCK has conceded on the principle of the prolongation of the armistice by a week, that it be made a definitive agreement, dependent only on certain military conditions.

APPREHENDED RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 14.—As the resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended at head-quarters, orders have been given for the destruction of the monster guns in Fort Mont Valerien.

GERMANY KEEPING HER OWN COUNSEL.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany has refused the request of the British Government to communicate the conditions upon which it is willing to make peace.

PARIS.

Excitement Over the Proposed German Entry—Scant Distribution of Provisions—Distress and Mortality Decreasing—Return of Jules Favre—Tranquillity—Vinoy in Command of the National Guard.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Press of Paris allude to the proposed entry of the German Army into Paris in excited terms. The *Reforme* opposes the entry of the German troops as such, and foresees a bloody encounter between them and the citizens. The majority of the journals counsel the citizens to remain in-doors, and to display mourning emblems from their residences during the passage of the German troops.

Dissatisfaction prevails in Paris at the meagreness with which provisions are distributed, but the distress and mortality are decreasing.

Sealed letters can now be transmitted by mail to Paris.

It is stated that the Paris Government will publish the minutes of its sittings from the 4th of September to the conclusion of the armistice. The *Siècle* urges the Bordeaux Government to do likewise.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—JULES FAVRE returned last night from Bordeaux.

Complete tranquillity prevails here.

Gen. CLEMENT THOMAS has resigned command of the National Guard, and Gen. VINOY succeeds him.

Reported Disturbances in the City—The People Greatly Excited—The German Emperor Insists on Entering the City—Cause of the Interruption to Railway Communication.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—It is reported that disturbances have occurred in Paris, but the rumor has received no confirmation, and is believed to be premature. It is known, however, that the people of Paris are very excited, and that grave apprehensions are felt in the French Capital of serious disorder.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 14.—The Emperor is very unwell, but persists in the intention to enter Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 15—6 P. M.—The interruption of railway communication between Lille and Paris was caused by an excess of traffic, which blocked up the road.

Registered letters are now permitted to pass to and from Paris.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The Vote of Paris—A German Opinion on the General Result—French Destinies in the Hands of the Bourbons and Orleanists.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The following is the official report of the vote of Paris on the 8th inst. for Deputies to the Assembly:

Louis Blanc	216,000	Dufraine	101,000
Victor Hugo	214,000	Greppo	101,000
Gen. Garibaldi	200,000	Langlois	95,000
Quinet	199,000	Ferbault	95,000
Gambetta	191,000	Clemenceau	95,000
Rochefort	163,000	Vachrot	94,000
Saisset	154,000	Brunet	93,000
Delescluze	153,000	Floquet	93,000
Joegneaux	153,000	Cournet	91,000
Victor Schoelcher	149,000	Totein	89,000
Felix Pyat	141,000	Littre	87,000
Martin	139,000	Vavre	81,000
Pothuan	138,000	Armaud	79,000
Lecroy	134,000	Ledru-Rollin	76,000
Gambon	129,000	Say	75,000
Dorian	128,000	Tiraud	75,000
Raric	126,000	Rayona	74,000
Malon	117,000	Adam	73,000
Brisson	115,000	Millière	73,000
Thiers	102,000	Peyrot	72,000
Sauvage	102,000	Tarcy	69,000
Bernard	102,000		

THE RESULT.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in favor of monarchical institutions, and says that scarcely one-third of the members chosen to the Assembly are Republicans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten, and the future of France seems to be between the Bourbons and the Orleanists.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Verifying the Elections—Alsace and Lorraine—The Assembly to Form a Government at Once—Popularity of the Deputies.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 15.—The Assembly today was engaged in the verification of the election of its members.

The electoral reports from Alsace and Lorraine were read, and caused warm demonstrations of sympathy for those provinces.

The President announced that to-morrow the Assembly would proceed to constitute a new Government.

The Deputies, on leaving the Assembly Chamber, were greatly cheered by the populace. VICTOR HUGO received an enthusiastic ovation.

GERMAN EXACTIONS.

Reported Violation of the Armistice in Levying Contributions—An Ineffectual Appeal to the German General at Rouen.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Havre says the Prussians continue to violate the armistice and are still imposing contributions upon the people. The dispatch adds, that where districts are unable to pay, the Mayors are arrested and imprisoned as hostages.

Details continue to reach London of increasing exactions of the Germans in the Department of the Seine Inferieure. Several deputations of citizens of Dieppe and the surrounding country have waited upon the German commander at Rouen and vainly appealed for an abatement of the exactions imposed upon them.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

The French Army of the North—Disbanding of the Belgian Militia on the Frontier—Situation at Belfort—A French General Dismissed the Service—Resignation of Garibaldi—Algiers in a State of Siege.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14.—It is stated that Gen. FAIDHERBE, in a recent communication to the French Government, urged that the Army of the North is in readiness again to meet either the foreigner or internal disturbers.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15.—Orders have been issued disbanding the Belgian militia serving on the frontier.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 14—Evening.—The Baden Minister of War has received a telegram from the commandant of Mulhouse to the effect that the French garrison and people of Belfort have agreed to the armistice, and that there is a general desire to capitulate.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, says that Gen. BRESSOLLES, commander of the Twenty-fourth Corps, has been arrested on the Swiss frontier, and that notice of his dismissal from the command has been sent to Lyons, and thence to Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 14.—A letter was received yesterday by the Government from Gen. GARIBALDI, in which it is stated that "Seeing that his mission is finished, he resigns the command of the Army of the Vosges." The Government forwarded a reply accepting the resignation, and expressing, on behalf of the country, thanks for the heroic services rendered by the General, and regrets that he feels compelled to leave the service of France. GARIBALDI left Bordeaux last night for Marseilles, whence he will embark at once for his home in the Island of Caprera.

The *Echo du Parlément* says that the City of Algiers has been declared in a state of siege.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Roumanian Excitement—Death of Count Mensdorf—Prince Napoleon to Reside in London.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 14.—The excitement in Roumania has considerably decreased, and it now seems probable that a settlement of all difficulties will be arranged. The idea of a change of dynasty has disappeared from the public mind.

PRAGUE, Feb. 15.—Count MENSDORF died today.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The *Echo* of this evening says Prince NAPOLEON is in London, and will make this city his permanent residence.

Elections in Cuba for the Spanish Cortes—Movements of the Queen of Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The *Correspondencia* says the Government intends to postpone the elections in Cuba for the Cortes.

The Queen of Spain leaves Turin today to rejoin the King in this city.

Object and Powers of the Joint High Commission—The Sunken Colliers in the Seine—Riotous Demonstration in Cork Over a Released Fenian.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to a question, said the High Commission which was about to meet in Washington is without power to settle the question of the fisheries, but is only authorized to frame a plan of adjustment, on which the decision of the members must be unanimous for submission to their respective Governments.

In the House of Commons Viscount ENFIELD, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, promised to lay before the House all the papers relative to the case of the British colliers sunk in the Seine by the Prussians. In some remarks relative thereto the Viscount said the Government had no doubt that Count VON BISMARCK would amply redeem the promise he had made to compensate the owners for the losses and injuries they had sustained.

There was a riotous demonstration in Cork yesterday, on the occasion of a welcome given to a released Fenian Captain. The streets were cleared by the mounted Police with the use of their drawn sabres, and the mob scattered to their homes.

The Late Signor Bagioli and Mrs. Sickles—Requiem Mass.

At St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, yesterday morning, a solemn requiem high mass was said for the repose of the souls of ANTONIO BAGIOLI, who died last Saturday, and his daughter, Mrs. SICKLES, who departed this life in the year 1867. Father DUNPHY was the celebrant, Father MCCLANCY deacon, and a clergyman from Morrisania subdeacon. The choir, which was conducted by ANTONIO C. MARTINEZ, and augmented by Mme. MANZOCCHI and her daughter, Mrs. STAGG and Mrs. JOHNSTON, sang CARCANO'S "Messo Funebre." There were a great many friends of the deceased present, among them a large number of prominent artists now in the City. The body of Signor BAGIOLI was inclosed in a black-walnut casket, over which was cast a black velvet pall, edged with white satin, and a large cross of the same material was embroidered in the centre. These stood in the middle aisle, having at head and foot lighted candelabra. After the service, the body was borne down the aisle to the hearse, the pall-bearers being Gustavus Sacchi, Raphael Moliui, Secchi Di Casoli, Mario Brigaldi, Sebastiani Da Corsia and Signor Casoni, the sculptor. The remains were interred at Green-Wood Cemetery.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Opening of the Dominion Parliament—The Governor-General on the Fenian Raid, the Fishery Question, Manitoba and British Columbia Confederation—Assimilation of the Currency.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 15.—The Dominion Parliament was opened today with the usual formalities by the Governor, Lord LISGAR. He spoke in high terms of the conduct of the militia in repelling the Fenians. He feels confident that the House will pass a bill to indemnify the Government for expenses incurred in resisting invasion. He continues:

My anticipation of success in regard to the act passed for the Government of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and in regard to the military expedition, have been fortunately realized. The people of the new Province have, under the Constitution accorded to them last year, assumed all the duties of self-government, and every appearance warrants the hope that they are entering upon a career of peace and prosperity. The Legislature of British Columbia have passed an address to Her Majesty praying for admission into the union. All the papers on this important subject will be submitted to you, and your earnest attention is called to them. I hope you will think the terms are so fair as to justify you in praying a similar address, so that the boundaries of Canada may at an early day be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Should such an address be adopted it will be necessary for you to take steps to secure the early exploration and survey of a route for an intercolonial railway, with a view to its construction according to the terms of the union. The acquisition of the North-west Territories throws upon the Government and Parliament the duty of promising their early settlement by the encouragement of immigration. This duty can be best discharged by a liberal land policy, and by opening up communications through our own country to Manitoba. The means proposed for accomplishing these purposes will be submitted for your consideration. Her Majesty's Government has decided upon referring the fishery question, along with other questions pending between the two countries, to a Joint Commission, to be named by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States. On this Commission Canada will be represented. This mode of dealing with the various matters in controversy will, I trust, lead to their satisfactory adjustment. Canada urges no demands beyond those to which she is plainly entitled by treaty and the law of nations; she has pushed no claim to an extreme assertion, and only sought to maintain the rights of her own people, fairly and firmly, but in a friendly and considerate spirit, with all due respect to foreign Powers and international obligations. The thanks of the country are due to the Admiral on the station, and those under his command, for the valuable and efficient aid which they rendered to our cruisers during the past season in maintaining order and protecting the in-shore fisheries from incroachment.

The prospect of the adoption of an international currency seems, in the present state of Europe, to be so remote that I recommend you to consider the propriety of assimilating the currency of the Dominion, without further delay. The extension to Manitoba of the Militia and other laws of the Dominion, and their adaptation to the present circumstances of that young Province, will require your attention. The decennial census will be taken on the 3d day of April next, and it is believed that a more thorough and accurate system has been adopted than any that has hitherto been obtained. It may be necessary to amend the act of last session in some particulars. Among other measures, bills will be presented to you relating to parliamentary elections, weights and measures, insurance companies, savings banks, and for the consolidation and amendment of the Inspection laws.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have given directions that the public accounts shall be laid before you. You will have satisfaction in learning that the revenue for the past year was in excess of what was estimated, and that the prospects for the current year are encouraging. Notwithstanding the extensive public improvements which are contemplated, you will probably be able to diminish the taxation of the country. Estimates will be submitted to you, and I feel assured that you will be of the opinion that the supplies which you will be asked to vote can be granted without inconvenience to the public.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate and gentlemen of the House of Commons, I lay these various and weighty matters before you, in full confidence that they will engage your mature attention, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may, with the Divine blessing, prove conducive in all respects to the advancement and happiness of the country.

The Fishery Question in Nova Scotia—Surrender of the Fisheries in Settlement of the Alabama Claims Apprehended—The Fisheries Act Assailed by a Guysborough Member.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 15.—In the Nova Scotia Assembly, yesterday, Mr. HILL made a strong speech, condemning the local Government for not giving moral support to the Dominion Government on the fishery question, and concluded by moving the adoption of a resolution to communicate with the Governor-General urging him to see that the rights of Nova Scotia in the fisheries are not conceded in the negotiations of the Commission just appointed. Attorney-General WILKINS and Hon. Mr. VAIL replied that the Government had the subject under consideration and intended moving in it. Their fear was that the fisheries would be given up in settlement of the *Alabama* claims. Resolutions would be moved protesting against anything of the kind. The appointment of Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD was argued as evidence that the interest of the Maritime Provinces were not duly cared for. Mr. WYLDE, a new member from Guysborough, attacked the Dominion Government fishery policy, declaring that the exclusion of American vessels from fishing was approved, but the prohibition to take supplies or bait had injured the legitimate trade.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Railroad Disaster—Many Lives Lost—The Brazilian Cabinet—Montevideo.

LISBON, Feb. 15.—The mail steamer has arrived with Rio Janeiro advices to Jan. 22.... A collision had occurred on the San Paulo Railway, by which many persons were killed, and a large number of others injured.... A Ministerial crisis is imminent in Brazil.... The revolution at Montevideo continues.

CUBA.

Humane Policy of Valmaseda—Admiral Malcampo.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Capt.-Gen. VALMASEDA leaves to-morrow for Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and other portions of the Cinco Villas, and perhaps further, on a tour of inspection. It is surmised here that several persons of importance intend to surrender to VALMASEDA in person. Notwithstanding the fact that the amnesty expires today, it is generally believed that VALMASEDA will continue the same humane, conciliating policy as under the amnesty.... Admiral MALCAMPO sails for Spain on the 18th, in the frigate *Almanso*.

The Peabody Educational Fund—Meeting of the Trustees in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—A private meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund Trustees was held today at the Continental. The following members were present: Hon. Robert Winthrop, presiding; George Peabody Russell, Secretary of the Board; Dr. B. Sears, Executive Agent; Bishop McIlvaine, Samuel M. Wetmore, Charles Macalister, W. M. Evarts, William A. Graham, John H. Clifford and George N. Eaton. The principal business was the reading of the report of the Executive Agent, Dr. SEARS, which is a long document. The Board will continue in session for three or four days, meeting about four hours daily.

New-Jersey Legislature—Repeal of the Duty on Coal Urged.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—A resolution was offered in the House today to request the representatives of the State at Washington to urge the repeal of the duty on coal. The Senate was occupied nearly the entire afternoon in discussing the question of politics as in connection with the State Prison. A resolution for the appointment of a Committee of four Senators and six Assemblymen, with the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, to present to the joint meeting to-morrow the names of suitable persons for Inspectors and Keeper, was finally adopted.

THE TENNESSEE.

A Conjecture as to the Vessel Seen Off the Haytian Coast—No News in Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 15.—The *Public Record* suggests that the steamer seen on Jan. 28, supposed to be the *Tennessee*, may have been the filibuster steamer *Hornet*, which, between Jan. 24, when she was at Port-au-Prince, and the 2d inst., when arms from the *Hornet* were taken into Havana, must have crossed the windward passage and landed her arms on the east end of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—No intelligence has been received up to noon concerning the *Tennessee*.

HOMEOPATHY.

Meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society—Ostracism in the Pension Bureau.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—At the State Homeopathic Medical Society meeting, today, the following-named were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, J. F. GRAY; First Vice-President, J. F. Smith; Second Vice-President, J. C. Raymond; Third Vice-President, A. W. Holden; Recording Secretary, H. M. Paine; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Jones; Treasurer, James F. McKown. A Committee has been appointed, consisting of Drs. Wm. H. Watson, Carroll Dunham, H. D. Paine, J. W. Cox, A. T. Ball, S. D. Hand and J. S. Delavan, to visit Washington and present to the notice of the Administration the ostracism of Homeopathic Surgeons by the Pension Bureaus.

THE WEST.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad—Controlling Interest.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—The reports which have been circulated here for a few days past that Mr. JOY and Mr. PARSON, backed by the Atlantic and Pacific, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, have purchased Mr. BRIDGE'S interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad, are untrue. Mr. BRIDGE does not design to sell his stock, nor allow the management to go out of the hands of St. Louis and Missouri men. He will, however, divide his large interest so that the burden of carrying the floating debt of the Company will be borne equally by other parties, but the control and management of it and the road will remain in his hands.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heaviest Rain of the Season—Treasure from Mexico—A Canal from Suisoon Bay to Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The heaviest rain-storm of the season is now falling, and extends generally throughout the State.... Arrived, steamer *Montana*, from Guaymas and Mazatlan, with 291,000 in treasure. She reports Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Fawn*, German brig *Sophia Constantia*, and schooner *Johanna*, in the harbor of Mazatlan.... Gen. ALEXANDER has surveyed a route for a ship-canal from Suisoon Bay, through the Valley of San Joaquin, to Stockton. He estimates the cost of the undertaking at $1,118,000, the length of the cut being only eleven miles.

FIRES.

Woolen Mill Destroyed in Pennsylvania—Property Destroyed in the West.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 15.—THOMAS BARKER & SON'S woolen mill, in Montgomery County, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $14,000; insurance, $4,000 in the Royal. The building owned by HENRY HENRYS was damaged to the amount of $8,000. Fully insured in Royal.

SPARTA, Wis., Feb. 15.—A fire last night burned SCRAMAR & CO.'S furniture-store and three wooden buildings adjoining; loss $8,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The Western Enterprise Foundry and Machine-shop at Lasalle, Ill., was burned last night. Loss $12,000; insured for $2,500 by the North America Company of New-York.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	54	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.16	35	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.14	26	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.69	39	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.26	55	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.50	21	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	47	S W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.80	43	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne	29.14	29	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.71	41	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.92	22	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.94	42	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Key West	30.16	73	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.15	49	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.18	57	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.85	35	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.22	55	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.18	30	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.19	56	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-York	30.14	32	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.96	32	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
Oswego	29.79	35	S.	Very brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.14	31	....	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.87	46	S.W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.15	25	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.78	35	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.10	46	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
Savannah	30.21	55	....	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis	30.08	41	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.98	17	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O	29.80	41	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Washington	30.02	36	S. W.	Very gentle	Hazy.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.25	49	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk		39	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-London	30.14	29	S.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	29.92	40	W.	Very brisk.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

The Weather at Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 23.65, being a change of plus .21; thermometer 17°, being a change of plus 7°; relative humidity, .83; wind, north; velocity of wind, 52 miles per hour. There were huge masses of clouds east and southward, this morning, but they disappeared about noon. The amount of newly fallen snow from the Summit down is immense, and it is so light that snow-shoes are of no avail. An ascent at present would be most difficult, if not impossible. Half an hour ago it was light enough to read small type out-doors.

Closing Exercises at Evening Schools.

The evening schools in the Fifth, Seventh and Seventeenth Wards finished their Winter terms yesterday evening, and the event was celebrated in each by appropriate exercises. At the school in the Fifth Ward, the Assistant Superintendent, WM. JONES, Esq., delivered a lecture to the boys on the "Elements of Success in Life." A few remarks were then made by members of the Board of Trustees, and the certificates and premiums were distributed to the scholars. About 500 were present, and the average attendance throughout the term is stated to have been 450.

The hall of the school on Houston-street, in the Seventeenth Ward, was densely filled with the parents and friends of the scholars. The programme embraced singing, recitation, and selections in reading from the *Pickwick Papers*, all of which were admirably rendered. Addresses were made by Messrs. THOMAS DUGAN and M. HAHN, which were listened to by the boys with evident interest. This school is the largest of its kind in the City, having about 800 pupils, and an average attendance of more than 600.

The closing exercises of the Seventh Ward male evening schools came off, last evening, in the school-room, with great éclat. There was a large and respectable gathering of the parents of the children present to witness the exercises. Among the prominent men present were Marshal TOOKER, Judge E. J. SHANDLEY, and School Inspector FANNING, formerly Principal of the school.

Mr. THOMAS SHIELDS, President of the Board of School Trustees of the Ward, occupied the chair, and one of the lady assistants presided at the piano with admirable efficiency and elegance.

The school during the last term was one of the best attended and most successful in the City, and the progress which the pupils made reflects great credit on the efficient and indefatigable principal, Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY.

The exercises were opened with a song of welcome by the school, after which JOHN A. CRONIN delivered a salutatory address. Mr. CHARLES BRADY declaimed "The Voice and Pen" with very fine taste and effect. Among the other declamations were "WASHINGTON'S Sword, Franklin's Staff," by WM. MULLANE; "The Future of America," by JAS. CORCORAN; "America's Contributions," by JOHN J. CRIMMINS, and "The Battle," by JOHN A. CRONIN. Several songs were very creditably rendered by the pupils.

THE SING SING TRAGEDY.

Further Details of the Shocking Affair—Love and Jealousy—Coroner's Inquest—The Attempted Suicide of the Murderer—Verdict.

The residents of Sing Sing are still greatly excited over the shocking tragedy which took place there on Tuesday, and relative to which the following additional facts have been gathered:

The name of the person who committed the murder, and then made a desperate effort to take his own life, is JACOB LEWENBURGER, a native of the canton of Berne, Switzerland, aged forty-three years. About fifteen years ago he made his appearance in Sing Sing, and applied to Mr. JACOB DIRION, then keeping a lager-beer saloon, for employment, and obtained it. Mr. DIRION soon discovered that his new employe was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. Besides being master of the English, French and German languages, he possessed much practical knowledge of a scientific character which might be turned to good account. At the suggestion of Mr. LEWENBURGER, Mr. DIRION gave up his lager-beer establishment and engaged in the manufacture of cider and the distillation of various kinds of liquor, and secured a very commodious brick building, covering nearly a quarter of an acre of ground, together with the family residence, and a number of small tenements occupied by employes have been purchased and paid for. In a neat frame house near the distillery dwells the family of Mr. DIRION, with whom Mr. LEWENBURGER lived as a member of the family, as well as an interested party in business affairs. In the same cottage also resided the victim of Mr. LEWENBURGER, Miss FREDERIKA MEYER, a neice of Mrs. DIRION, about twenty years old. She was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, and was brought to this country when scarcely five years old, since when she had been under the protection of Mr. DIRION'S family, so that for a period of fifteen years Mr. LEWENBURGER and Miss MEYER have been daily thrown together at the table and fireside; or, in other words, Miss MEYER has been reared from her childhood under his observation. For some time past Mr. LEWENBURGER has shown great attention to Miss MEYER, and manifested strong feelings of attachment for her; but, unfortunately for his happiness, his love was not reciprocated by the fair FREDERIKA, who, beyond an exchange of the common civilities and attentions due from one member of the family to another, was not disposed to go, at least of late, although, according to intimations given, her relatives appeared to favor the suit of Mr. LEWENBURGER. Thus things went on without any change of consequence being observable until about 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, when Mr. LEWENBURGER entered the house, and sat down to eat his dinner as usual. Mrs. DIRION and her sister, CAROLINE SMITH, were sitting at the table at the time, the former waiting upon him, while Miss MEYER was engaged in sewing with a machine near the window about eight or ten feet distant. Mr. LEWENBURGER, after partaking of a little food, rose and walked toward Miss MEYER, and on approaching within three or four feet of where she sat, hurriedly drew from his pocket a revolver without being observed, and discharged a barrel at Miss MEYER, the ball entering her right temple. Her head fell forward and slightly sidewise upon the sewing-machine, but she neither spoke nor moved after being shot, instant death having been produced.

Almost at the same moment Mr. LEWENBURGER discharged another barrel of his revolver at his own head, the ball entering near the centre of the forehead, when he fell down on the floor and let the pistol drop. The revolver was immediately picked up by one of Mr. DIRION'S children and carried out of the room. During the confusion and alarm which followed the tragedy, Mr. LEWENBURGER rallied, and tried to find his pistol, as it is supposed, for the purpose of completing his work of self-destruction, and, failing to find the weapon, he seized a carving-knife from the table with which he stabbed himself several times; but the knife proved too dull, or the force applied too slight to accomplish the desired effect. While he was thus engaged in mutilating himself with the carving-knife, Capt. MOUNT, Chief of the Sing Sing Police force, made his appearance at the scene of bloodshed, and took Mr. LEWENBURGER into custody, but so great was the resistance offered by him that the assistance of several citizens became necessary in order to conduct the prisoner to the Police Station. Up to this moment neither the Chief of Police, Dr. WOODCOCK, nor others who had the prisoner in charge, were aware that he had shot himself and inflicted what was shortly afterward pronounced a fatal wound. As there was no fire at the Police Station, Mr. LEWENBURGER was taken to the Hoffman House, and the wound in his head probed by Drs. FISHER and WOODCOCK, but they failed to extract the ball, and expressed their convictions that it would be useless for them to do anything more, for they entertained no hope of his recovery, or even that he would survive his injuries many hours; and, under these circumstances, neither of the medical gentlemen named had, at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, visited their patient. During the greater part of Tuesday night Mr. LEWENBURGER remained in a state of apparent unconsciousness, but at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, in the absence of medical advice, Mr. RIDER, proprietor of the Hoffman House, ventured to give the unfortunate man a little stimulant, which seemed to have a good effect, for shortly afterward he rallied, become quite conscious and somewhat communicative relative to his affairs, calmly answering questions put to him. In the course of another hour he conversed with a few friends, and showed such apparent improvement in his condition that nobody would suspect him of having a leaden ball in his head. And still a little later he was able to undergo the process of being washed and his linen changed.

In response to questions put to him about his suffering and the probable location of the ball, he said all he regretted was that the ball did not hit the right place—where he intended.

It was stated that some one had sent Mr. LEWENBURGER a caricature valentine on Tuesday morning, and inclosed a piece of twine and a nail, with the intimation that he might go and hang himself, for he could never secure the prize he sought, namely, the hand of Miss MEYER, in wedlock; that, shortly after receiving the insulting hint, he proceeded to a saloon in the village, where a young man by the name of LANGE, who is said to have won the affections of Miss MEYER, is employed, with the object of administering to him a dose of cold lead from his revolver, but failing to find the individual in question, he left, repaired to his home, and there selected Miss MEYER as his victim, having resolved that if he could not win and claim her for his own, nobody else should.

It is also understood from a reliable source that Mr. LEWENBURGER, prior to his search for his rival, LANGE, and committing the double crime, made some arrangement in regard to his financial affairs. He is represented as a man of very quiet, industrious, and studious habits, few ever seeing him away from the immediate neighborhood of his home and counting-room.

Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Miss MEYER, aged twenty years.

CAROLINE SMITH, aunt of the deceased young lady, and sister of Mrs. DIRION, testified as follows: I live in the house of JACOB DIRION; about one o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, I was sitting at the table eating my dinner; JACOB LEWENBURGER was also sitting at the table at the time; he got up from the table and went toward FREDERICA MEYER, who was sitting in one corner of the room; I immediately afterward heard the report of a pistol, and then saw that FREDERICA was shot; JACOB LEWENBURGER then placed the pistol at his own head and fired; neither he nor FREDERICA spoke after the shooting; Mrs. DIRION and her children were in the room at the time; Mr. LEWENBURGER wanted FREDERICA to marry him, but she objected; he acted very strangely for a day or two previous to the shooting.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased, FREDERICA MEYER, came to her death by being shot with a pistol in the hands of JACOB LEWENBURGER.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Gen. W. B. HAZEN, of the United States Army, married, to-night, the daughter of WASHINGTON MCLEAN, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—GEORGE BLACKBURN, a well-known retired dry-goods merchant, died suddenly today.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Hudson River Railroad Again.

The New-Hamburg Horror Nearly Repeated at Spuyten Duyvil Bridge—A Narrow Escape—The White Light on the Draw—No Warning Red Light Displayed—Terrible Excitement Among the Passengers—Apparent Criminal Carelessness.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPUYTIN DUYVEL CREEK, N. Y.,
Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871.

Another railroad disaster has occurred on the recently ill-fated Hudson River Railroad. How it was that nearly, if not quite, three hundred passengers escaped with their lives, is a mystery. Nearly every feature of the horrible New-Hamburg holocaust was at the point of reproduction. Even the oil-train is said to have been at hand, almost at the spot. The bridge, too, was there, only more than twice the length of the other, and the white draw light hung aloft, with alluring significance, until after the "accident" was all over. A very brief and somewhat vague dispatch announced the fact yesterday. The employes were fully as vague and brief. They were deaf, dumb and blind—in fact the most perfect ignoramuses in railroad affairs that could be imagined. Indeed, the Yonkers track-master yesterday declared that he knew nothing about it; that no accident had happened, and the report was a lie. The facts of the case are about as follows:

The "Montreal night express" train, which leaves New-York at 11 o'clock P. M., for some unexplained reason was detained on Tuesday night much beyond the usual time. It departed at 11:35. Shortly after the "Yonkers Special" followed. The Montreal train, in charge of Conductor WILDS, consisted of an engine, tender, express, baggage, passenger and sleeping coaches—seven in number. About 250 passengers were on board. The snow-tempest was expending its fury, and huge drifts greatly encumbered the tracks. The wheels ran very hard, and the engine seemed to puff and blow with more than usual vigor. Still behind time, and battling against the snow-drifts, which were in places quite formidable, it turned the sharp curve at Inwood Station, and the engineer, in obedience to red lights, slowed his train just as it came on the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge, the sleeping-car, a Wagner's patent, which was the last car, being partly upon the abutment. A freight or oil-train just ahead had to be shifted to a side track in order to allow the passage of the fast express.

Meanwhile the Yonkers train was closely following behind. It left Inwood Station about seven minutes after the other train. It had just turned the sharp curve which hid all view of the bridge, when the glare of the headlight fell upon the sleeping-car of the next train ahead. The engineer at once reversed the engine and put on the patent brakes. But it was too late. Although they were making but half of the usual speed, the momentum of the train was sufficient to send it crashing through the end of the sleeping-car. Instantaneously a scene of almost unparalleled excitement ensued. The inmates of the sleeping-car were mostly ladies and children. The force of the collision threw them out of their beds, and in a moment they were frantic in their appeals for help. Some rushed for the doors, and would have leaped off had it not been for the heroism of the train men who guarded the platforms. They well knew that such leaps in the dark would be so many fatal plunges in the river, as there was nothing but the snow-covered ties and rails, with the surging tide below. Soon the passengers were all reassured, and it was discovered that the rear end of the sleeping-car had been mashed, and the locomotive had lost his "cow-catcher," and was otherwise injured, and that this was the whole extent of the damage. Had the Yonkers special been coming at full speed, the loss of life would have been fearful. As it was, very much credit should be awarded to the engineer, JOHN WHITE, and his fireman, both of whom clung to their posts, with all the dreadful rememberances of recent disasters before them.

OFFICER SIMPSON'S STATEMENT.

Officer SIMPSON, of the Thirty-second Subprecinct, states that he was on duty in that region that night. He had come up from Carmansville to Inwood Station. He went direct from the Police Station to Carmansville Depot, and arrived there at 11½ P. M. He asked the agent if the express had come along, and was informed "no." He waited until the express passed, at 12¼.

The Yonkers special followed, seven minutes behind time. It had been gone only a short time before a brakeman named CAMERON, came running down the track with a red light in his hand. The snow was knee-deep and drifted, so that one could not go fast. CAMERON said that something, he could not tell what, was the matter; that Conductor HITCHCOCK ordered him to run down to the station and remain there until relieved. SIMPSON at once went up to the bridge to see if any one was hurt. He saw the locomotive of the Yonkers train with the cowcatcher broken off, and otherwise damaged. The Wagner sleeping-car had its end smashed in, but none of the wheels or trucks seemed injured. He looked up at the draw-bridge signal. It had the white light, signaling "all right," in its place. It had not been changed. He is positive of this. The bridge is 500 feet long, the draw being nearly in the centre, and having signals of white and red lights, arranged to elevate and depress by wires. This draw is not used in the Winter, and the watchmen on either side of the bridge are too far away to be of any practical use in case of any sudden emergency on the bridge—just a repetition of the circumstances at the New-Hamburg bridge.

It is alleged that Conductor WILDS, of the Montreal express-train, neglected to send down a red light to warn the approaching Yonkers special. At any rate, if he did, the brakeman did not execute the order. KENNEDY, the flagman, in the cut below, could not have arrived at the draw in time under any circumstances, and certainly not through snow-banks more than knee deep.

The Yonkers special consisted of but two passenger and one baggage car. Had it been a long and heavy train, it would probably have been uncontrollable, plunged into the express, thrown part of the cars from the track, telescoped others, and slaughtered many of the passengers. Brave JOHN WHITE, the engineer, who clung to his lever and stood at his post, with his fireman, and CHARLES HITCHCOCK, the self-possessed conductor, deserve all the thanks that can be given them for this heroic action.

After some delay, both trains proceeded to their respective destinations, the Yonkers train arriving at 1:20 A. M., just five minutes behind the express, and over one hour late. A. ST. C.

Another Account.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Montreal express-train, which was to leave New-York last night at 11 o'clock, left thirty-five minutes behind time. On reaching the bridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, the engineer slowed down, when the Yonkers train, which was behind, came thundering round the curve at full speed. A collision took place which almost totally demolished one car and smashed the platforms of several others. The engineer of the Yonkers train jumped off, and the conductor was thrown down the embankment, while several passengers were thrown from their bunks, and several severely injured. The passengers describe the collision and its effects as terrible, and wonder that many lives were not lost.

Still Another Railroad Accident—Collision at Union Depot—Eight Cars Wrecked.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—In consequence of a misplaced switch, to-night, two freight trains collided at the Union Depot, and eight cars were wrecked and two locomotives considerably damaged. No person was injured.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

The Impostor, Mrs. Bennett—An Extraordinary Character—The Engine of the Pacific Train Raised to the Shore—Aid for "Doc Simmons'" Child.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871.

The impostor, Mrs. BENNETT, an account of whose extraordinary proceedings here was given in my letter of yesterday, is a riddle. Out of pure sympathy for her child, no complaint was made against her, but she was placed in a hack and sent to the railroad depot, she promising to take the first train to New-York where she said she had baggage at Thirtieth-street. But she did no such thing. She gave orders to be driven to the Poughkeepsie Hotel, and accordingly was taken there. She was assigned a room, and soon after gave orders to have some warm water and some common liquor sent to her, with which she said she wished to bathe her child. The order was filled, and then the proprietor sent up his bill for supper, lodging and breakfast, which was promptly paid. Then Mrs. BENNETT sent a card to the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* thanking "generous-hearted friends who had contributed money to aid her." This card, published as it was over her own signature, astounded the people of this neighborhood, and occasioned much indignation. The woman is either possessed of extraordinary impudence or is insane. One would think that an impostor, when detected, would move to other fields, but not so with Mrs. BENNETT. She proceeds in a decidedly original manner. This morning after breakfast the proprietor of the Poughkeepsie House requested her to vacate. The person who delivered the order states that she sent a refusal back to the landlord couched in most abusive and indecent terms. Mr. EDWARDS, the proprietor, thereupon sent for an officer to repeat the order. Again she refused, when she was forcibly ejected and sent to the City Almshouse, where she now remains. What disposition will be made of her cannot yet be said. One of the surveyors sent here by the Senate Committee states that he knew a Mr. BENNETT and his wife at Yorkville, and that she was greatly addicted to drinking and was a very quarrelsome person. Some two weeks ago he met BENNETT in New-York looking for his wife. The Surveyor is of the opinion that this Mrs. BENNETT is the person that the Yorkville BENNETT is looking for.

THE DISABLED ENGINE.

Today, after a great deal of work, and by the aid of a locomotive standing on the track with steam up, and after several strong and hearty pulls by both men and locomotive, the disabled engine of the unfortunate train was hauled on shore. She presents a sorry sight, and judging from her appearance, must have made a terrific crash when she struck the abutment. The forward end of her boiler is all torn away or crushed in; but, singular to relate, her cylinder heads are intact, except the brass knobs in the centre, which are gone. Of course her smoke-stack and headlight have not been found. There is no doubt that she was reversed. The foot-board, where the engineer stands, is partly gone, but the reverse lever is in its place. Her drivers are not broken, but other parts of her machinery, including her parallel rods and pistons, are bent and twisted. She will undoubtedly be taken to New-York in a day or two.

AID FOR DOC SIMMONS' CHILD.

This morning a gentleman, who does not wish to have his name mentioned, handed Superintendent TOUCEY $50, with the request that it be placed to the credit of Doc SIMMONS' child, in Poughkeepsie, and intimated that more would be forthcoming for the same purpose.

The Legislative Committee Investigation—How the Accident Might Have Been Prevented.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Legislative investigation to inquire into the cause of the railroad disaster was continued this afternoon, before Senators GENET, Mr. FLAGG, and other members of both Houses. EDWARD A. MOORE, of Harlem, and VAN ANDAN were called as witnesses, but did not furnish any new facts. In the opinion of HOWARD MILLARD, of New-Hamburg, the calamity might have been averted if a signal man had been on duty at the draw at the time of accident to the oil-train. President VANDERBILT, of the Hudson River Railroad, was not present, but sent a request to have the case postponed. The investigation was adjourned until the 28th inst.

AID FOR FRANCE.

Additional Contributions—Names of Subscribers.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, the Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions for the starving French:

Previously acknowledged	$45,813 50
E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N.Y.	6,000 00
W. B. Astor	500 00
G. Opdyke & Co.	250 00
Wetmore & Co.	100 00
J. O. Whitehouse	100 00
VanValkenburgh & Haines	100 00
W. Watson & Co.	100 00
C. F. A. Hinrichs	100 00
Cary & Co.	100 00
A. H. Porter, for flour, &c.	100 00
P. B. Porter, for flour, &c.	100 00
F. Huidekoper	50 00
W. & J. Sloane	250 00
J. De Rivera & Co.	100 00
Miss Henrietta Cardozo	25 00
Miss Louise Cardozo	25 00
Mrs. Evangeline Cardozo	25 00
First Presbyterian Church, Trumansburg, N.Y.	25 00
P. Richards, Geneva, N. Y.	25 00
A. Van Rensselaer	$100 00
German Ins. Co., Louisville, Ky.	50 00
Alfred Pell	50 00
"Sympathy"	1 00
Board of Brokers, San Francisco, ($1,000)	1,110 00
John D. Jones	250 00
W. N. N. Moore	50 00
J. G. King's Sons	500 00
A. Rusch & Co.	500 00
Lalance & Grosjean Man. Co.	250 00
Mrs. A. G. Phelps	100 00
J. S.	10 00
Saml. Willets	250 00
J. A. Hoyt, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1 00
J. & S. Ferguson	250 00
Chas. H. Russell	100 00
Cash	100 00
C. A. Marquand	20 00
Total	$57,581 50
By Produce Ex. Committee	15,045 00
Grand total	$72,626 50

CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer, No. 27 Pine-street.

In addition to the above, the Committee has received 1,200 cans of preserved meats and soup from KEMP, DAY & CO., and three barrels dried green sweet corn from South Family of Shakers, Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

Reception of the Irish Exiles in Brooklyn Today—Order of the Grand Marshal.

Gen. DAKIN, Grand Marshal of the forces to parade today in Brooklyn in honor of the Irish patriots, issued a general order yesterday, prescribing as follows:

I. The various organizations and societies participating in the ceremonies, will assemble on Thursday, 16th inst., and form line in the order, respectively, as announced in the succeeding paragraphs of this order.

II. First Division—JOHN WALL, Marshal, including the military, and all participants in carriages, will form line on Fulton-street, right resting on Front-street; carriages containing the Board of Aldermen on the right. Separate Troop Cavalry, Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. THOMAS MCCARTY, will form line on Fulton-street, right resting at or near the *Eagle* office.

III. Second Division—OWEN MAHON, Marshal, composed of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Nos. 1 to 18, will form line on Middagh-street, right resting on Fulton-street. If necessary, the line will extend through Hicks-street, toward Montague.

IV. Third Division—JAMES KEEGAN, Marshal, composed of St. James R. C. B. Society, will form line on Cranberry-street, right resting on Fulton-street.

V. Fourth Division—THOMAS CLYNE, Marshal, composed of Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, will form line on Orange-street, right resting on Fulton.

VI. Fifth Division—JOSEPH LE CLAIR, Marshal, composed of the St. Joseph T. A. B. Society, will form line in Pineapple-street, right resting on Fulton.

VII. The several Divisions will form line at 1½ o'clock P. M., precisely.

VIII. JOHN NORTON, Marshal of the Civic Societies, Aids of the General Marshal, Commanding officer of the troop of cavalry, and the officer in command of the Police, will report, mounted, at these Headquarters at 12½ o'clock.

IX. The organizations will be dismissed as soon as they shall have passed in rear of the City Hall, in review by the exiles, accompanied by His Honor the Mayor, and the members of the Common Council.

There will also be a banquet given in the evening at the Pierrepont House, invitations to attend which have been issued to 250 guests. Speeches will be made in response to toasts by his Honor Mayor Kalbfleisch, Corporation Counsel DeWitt, Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, Col. Burke, Alderman Richardson, Alderman Clancy, Hon. Demas Barnes, John Mitchell, Esq., Congressman Kinsella, Hon. W. E. Robinson, and others.

SAVED FROM STARVATION.

The Rescue of the Officers and Crew of the Wrecked Steamer Saginaw.

Sixty-Eight Days on a Sand-Spit—Alternate Hopes and Fears—Their Suffering and Privation—Their Final Release.

The steam-ship *Moses Taylor*, which arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday, 8th inst., from Honolulu, brought the officers and crew of the ill-fated United States steamer *Saginaw*, which was wrecked on Ocean Island in the Pacific Ocean on the 28th of October. With the story of the wreck and of the boat which left the island for Honolulu to procure help to remove the castaways from the desert island, and was itself destroyed in the surf, with the loss of the lives of all but one of its five inmates, the readers of the TIMES are already familiar. The following history of the wrecked crew, after the departure of the boat for relief, we glean from the Honolulu papers and other sources:

CORAL REEFS AND SHOALS.

To the northwest of the Hawaiian Islands, for a distance of over a thousand miles, stretches a succession of coral reefs and shoals, with here and there a sandy islet thrown up by the winds and waves, and mostly bare of vegetation. These islets are termed "atolls" by geographers, a word taken from the Maldive language, and signifying a coral island consisting of a strip or ring of coral reef surrounding a central lagoon. Rising but a few feet above the surface, surrounded by strong but uncertain currents, they are peculiarly dangerous to navigators, particularly at night. It was upon one of these islands, known as Ocean Island, situated in latitude 28° 23′ north, and longitude 78° 30′ west, that the United States steamer *Saginaw* went ashore on the morning of the 29th of October last, while on her way to San Francisco from Midway (formerly Brooke's) Island. There her crew remained, having all fortunately reached the shore in safety, until the 3d of the present month, when they were rescued from their half-starved and perilous situation by the timely arrival of the steamer *Kilauea*, which had been promptly dispatched to their aid by the Hawaiian Government on the receipt of the news of the disaster at Honolulu.

THE RESCUING STEAMER.

Capt. THOMAS LONG, of the steamer *Kilauea*, published a brief account of his trip, in which he says he sailed Dec. 26, and on the afternoon of Jan. 3 sighted the breakers on the reef which surrounds Ocean Island. He continues: "The next object sighted was the flag-staff which had been erected by the crew of the *Saginaw*, the island being so low that it was not visible from the masthead until long after the surf and flag-staff were seen. At 4½ o'clock we had reached sufficiently near the island, and as the anchorage was some five miles along the reef from where the vessel approached, I thought it prudent to lay off until morning—having in the meantime communicated with those on the island by dipping the flag and firing rockets to assure them that we had come to their relief. On the morning of the next day (4th of January) we anchored at the mouth of the lagoon, (a boat from the island having previously come off to the vessel.) After sounding for some distance around the vessel, from a boat, to assure myself of the safety of the anchorage, I went on shore, finding every one there fortunately well, and rejoiced is hardly the expression for the state of their feelings for the timely relief. I found them on rations of one ounce of flour or beans, and seal-meat, or sea-fowl—albatross—besides the few fish they were able to catch in the lagoon. During the 4th and 5th we were engaged in taking the crew and their baggage, stores, &c., on board. The articles saved from the wreck of the vessel were not considered by Capt. SICARD or myself as of sufficient value to warrant the detention which would be necessary in shipping them."

EXPERIENCE OF THE CASTAWAYS.

The rescued men give the following account of their experiences after the *Saginaw* was driven ashore:

"Very fortunately a good portion of the provisions were in the after hold and could be got at with comparative ease. The day was spent in saving and conveying to the island what provisions, tools, sails, &c., could be got at. But few articles of clothing were saved, and with great difficulty. To add to the disagreeable character of the situation, many of the men became utterly unable to work on account of drink. In clearing out the hold they had discovered the wine-lockers in the ward-room, and had helped themselves, and although there was nothing in it stronger than ale and claret, on men who are debarred from all liquors, and who were fasting, the effect was soon apparent. At 5 o'clock P. M. word was passed to abandon the ship. All hands accordingly went on shore. The damaged provisions were spread out on awnings and such sails as could be got at. Much of the bread had been placed in bags, and the wash of the sea rushing through the holes in the ship's sides had reduced it to a pulp, absolutely uneatable, except to people in danger of starvation. The bread in boxes fared better, since it was kept in shape, and was not so thoroughly saturated. Much of the beef and pork was broken out of the barrels, and everything was adrift. On getting to the shore, tired, wet and hungry, after twenty-four hours of fasting and fourteen of severe labor, no one felt any ambition to provide a shelter, but sunk to rest in the sand. During the afternoon a party had been in search of fresh water, but had found none. Streams or springs were not expected, but it was thought that by digging, fresh water might be obtained. But this first attempt was a failure. As the sun went down on the shipwrecked company 'on a lone barren island' all hands were piped to supper. A half a cupfull of water from the scanty stock saved from the ship, a half a cake of hard bread, and a couple of ounces of raw pork, constituted the allowance per man. The officers, fifteen in number, fared questionably better, for they had a small leg of mutton, which, having been kept too long in a warm climate, was tainted, and had an 'ancient and fish-like smell.' Some chickens, turkeys and sheep that were saved were turned loose on the island."

SHORT ALLOWANCE.

It was necessary to put all hands—93 souls—at once on short allowance, for it was uncertain what supplies the island might afford, and a long period might elapse before they were relieved. After the frugal supper, those who were fortunate enough to have saved tobacco, divided, and, after a smoke, as cheerfully as the circumstances would allow, all settled their wearied bodies among the bushes to sleep, or to ponder over the events of the day, and to speculate on the prospects ahead. It was, in truth, a remarkable shipwreck. The night had been clear starlight, with a moderate breeze. The ship was heading direct for an inland whose position and distance—and that a short one—were known, approximately if not precisely. She was making not over two and a half to three knots, yet she ran directly, without any particular lack of vigilance, on a reef which was above water, and on which the breakers were dashing furiously. The presence of a strong current is the only hypothesis in explanation. The fact that the ship's stern went up high and dry on the reef, so that the most important stores and the boats were saved, was also a remarkable one. And last, not least, the recollection that no lives were lost, gave occasion for thankfulness and wonder. One man, a marine, who was intoxicated, had a narrow escape. He fell, or rather walked overboard, right through the break where the vessel had parted. He was picked up with difficulty.

THE SECOND AND THIRD DAYS.

The next day was employed in securing whatever could be got from the wreck, and digging on the island for water. None was found that was much different in taste from the water of the ocean. One well only afforded very brackish and bitter-tasting water which a few could drink without disagreeable effects, while others had to avoid it wholly or suffer. Supper consisted of a piece of bread and stewed turtle. So they lay down to rest again in discomfort. Some had obtained mattresses and blankets from the wreck, but they were all wet. They had got ashore a small stationary boiler, belonging to the contractor's party. This was put up on Monday, the third day after landing, as a distiller, and to the great joy of all hands, it succeeded admirably in producing fresh water from salt. Fearful of disaster to this invaluable distiller, a watch was set over it, consisting of three of the ship's engineers and three seamen, who took turns in superintending it while in operation. Tents were put up for shelter, and messes formed, and the camp began to assume as much the appearance of comfort as possible under the circumstances.

THE REGULAR ROUTINE.

From this time forward, until the arrival of the *Kilauea*, the same routine was gone through with daily, of working on the boats, with a view to visiting Midway Island, fishing, and catching turtle and sea-birds. Every Sunday morning all hands were mustered, and divine service was held. On the 18th of November, the Captain's gig, which had been raised upon, decked, and thoroughly fitted for the purpose, sailed from the island for Honolulu for assistance, with a crew of four men, under the command of the executive officer of the ship, the lamented Lieut. TALBOT. [An account has already been published in the TIMES of the voyage of 1,100 miles of the party of five in the small boat, WM. HALFORD being the only survivor.] After her departure, the work was vigorously carried on of building a boat in which to visit Midway, to be forty feet long.

RATIONS REDUCED.

The long continuance of a diet of animal food—all the vegetables served out being one-half of a decayed potato per diem for each man—began to tell upon the health of the people, and diarrhea was prevalent. Medicines were scarce, but quiet and a few days of abstinence from seal meat, turtle, &c., served to effect a cure. On the 8th of December, quarter rations of beans were served out. Fresh fish were caught, but were far from plentiful. Dec. 23, the bread ration was two ounces per man; 29th, one ounce of flour and one ounce of beans on alternate days, with a small piece of sea gull, or seal, twice a day, varied occasionally with turtle, which were beginning to get scarce. With one of the spars a look-out was set up, surmounted by a flag-staff, on which was hoisted the colors, union down, in order to attract the attention of any passing vessel. Dec. 22, 23 and 24 there was a heavy gale from the westward, with a high tide and heavy surf, which damaged the boats somewhat. Nov. 2, the Captain, with two boat's crews, were out picking up drift-wood from the wreck, when a westerly gale came on, and they were obliged to spend the night on a sand-spit, in a cold rain. Without a shelter, they adopted the expedient of digging holes in the sand and burying themselves in it. They got safe back to camp the next morning, in a sad plight, however.

RAIN SETS IN.

Their anxiety about a supply of fresh water was now past, for the rainy season had set in, and a hole was found which afforded a good supply of palatable water. Life can be sustained for an indefinite period on scanty supplies of the poorest kind of food, but water is an absolute necessity. The sea-birds, called "goneys" by seamen, were not very plenty, and the number taken was limited to eight per diem. No shooting was allowed for fear of frightening the game away from the island, and the plan was to decapitate them with swords, which was an easy job, as the birds were tame. One swift cut, and the gonoy made no sign. Eight birds, the size of a chicken when plucked, served for ninety-three men. Occasionally an egg was found, five inches by three in size, and these were treasured as delicacies, and shared equally in the mess, each person getting a taste. The laying season had not yet commenced. Nov. 11, there was an excitement in the camp in the evening. The carpenter, who had been strolling the beach, ran in, quite out of breath, and announced that he had seen the light of a vessel in the offing. The idea was a plausible one, as the China bound steamer would be passing about that date. But after all hands had turned out to look at the light, it turned out to be a star just rising, and hidden now and then by the swell of the sea.

THINKING OF THE GIG.

After the sailing of the gig on the 18th of November, the thoughts of the exiles dwelt upon the voyage of the boat, and they followed her in imagination over the waste of waters, and speculated upon how long it would be before help would come. Counting day after day, and saying each night to each other—"the gig is so many days out today"—and working silently on the boats, the time wore monotonously away. Occasionally, of an evening, after an unusually good supper of fish—the nearest approach they had to a full meal—animal spirits would rise, and songs and story-telling enlivened the hour. It is not surprising, however, that the songs and stories generally ran upon the subject of good eating. Up to Dec. 11 they had killed and eaten seventy-five seals and 1,200 "gonies." Christmas Day—Merry Christmas—is passed over in the day's journal with the simple remark, "uniform ration." January comes on, and the gig has been absent over six weeks. Many are getting despondent, giving her up for lost, while others simply complain of hunger and work patiently on the second cutter, which is about finished. But work progresses slowly, for men cannot work very briskly on empty stomachs.

SIGHTING THE "KILAUEA."

At length, on the afternoon of the 3d of January, the carpenter at work on the large boat (he was encouraged to work by double, *i. e.*, half rations) raised his head to wipe the perspiration from his face, when he saw a black smoke in the offing. Hardly daring to trust his eyes, he stooped again to his work, but with a beating heart. Soon looking again to seaward, he felt sure that what he saw was the smoke of a steamer, and then he shouted. In an instant the camp was in commotion. Very soon the vessel came in sight—the *Kilauea*—and Hawaiian flag at her mast-head, seemed to these half-famished, half-clothed mariners "a rainbow in the skies."

A JUBILANT CREW.

From the diary of one of the officers of the ill-fated vessel, the following extract is made:

JAN. 3—3½ P. M.—Hurrah! Sail ho! Commotion! Great excitement. Tools dropped as if red hot. Embracing and general joy throughout the camp. A faint speck of smoke was discerned by Mr. RYAN; have no recollection that I got my glasses, but found them in my hands; in a twinkling had a look and saw a steamer ten miles away. The steamer stood in toward the shore, and dipped her colors. We raised our largest flag and gave a responsive dip. Many of the ship-wrecked mariners remained awake that night. The arrival of the steamer seemed like a dream. But the morning dispelled all doubts and fears, there lay the steamer *Kilauea*.

The officers and men then learned the sad facts about the volunteer party. How four out of five of that heroic crew, after over a month of storm and famine, found a watery grave almost within hail of willing succor; and how one, triumphing over famine and shipwreck, unmindful of himself, and only intent upon saving the eighty odd shipmates whom he had left on the desolate island a month before, boldly secured the letters making known the shipwreck, and, exhausted as he was, reaching the shore, put them in a secure place, so that any one seeing the wrecked boat, and perhaps his lifeless body and those of his comrades, might know for what they had sacrificed themselves, forward the dispatches, and thus secure the speedy relief of the survivors on that distant and barren islet. The brave TALBOT dead! Sad, indeed, was the news. At 5½ A. M., Jan. 5, the *Kilauea* sailed for Midway Island; arrived at the latter place at 8 A. M. Left Midway Island on the 7th of January, and arrived at Honolulu on the 14th. When the steamer reached Honolulu the wharf was crowded with people, and great enthusiasm was manifested; cheer after cheer rent the air.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY.

SUNDAY, Oct. 30.—The Captain took the boats and went out to the ship, returning with provisions and several sails. Those remaining on shore occupied themselves in drying the bread, which had been wet in the boats. For breakfast we enjoyed a turtle stew, and supped off "salt horse" and hard bread.

MONDAY.—The men and boats off again to the ship—a heavy sea breaking over the reef—after a breakfast of salt meat. The occupation of drying bread kept us busy. Our supper consisted of half-starved chickens and turkeys saved.

TUESDAY.—Boats out after drift-wood all day. The boiler of Mr. BAILEY's engine was got on shore, placed in position, and started as a condenser, to supply us with fresh water. All hands were joyful over the success of the condenser, as we had been restricted to half a teacup of water twice a day. Only two meals this day.

WEDNESDAY.—The Captain and Mr. GARST, who went over the sand-pit after drift-wood, did not return this evening; a heavy south-east gale has been raging since 5 o'clock P. M., and we fear for their safety.

THURSDAY.—Still raining and blowing hard. Last night was the most uncomfortable one of my life. Sleeping in rain-water is not conducive to comfort. Capt. SICARD, Mr. GARST and party returned at noon, having burrowed in the sand for a lodging.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.—Celebrated the arrival of the day with seal stew, salt horse and one cup of water. A pleasant day. Great excitement was occasioned by a report that a sail was in sight. A boat was sent out, which returned at noon, reporting the supposed sail to be a white rock on the further side of the reef. Prayers at 10 o'clock, at which all hands were mustered. A cup of water was served to each one at noon from the fifty gallon supply caught during the late rains. Looked over my books and papers, finding the greenbacks all going into liquidation—quite wet. A brown albatross (gooney) on trial for lunch proved most excellent. With plenty of seal and gooneys, there is no fear for starvation. May the killing of albatross not have the disastrous effect on us it had on COLERIDGE's "Ancient Mariner."

MONDAY.—Capt. SICARD went off to the wreck and succeeded in securing some fragments of sails and part of a mast. Two or three rain squalls during the day. With these and the condenser we need not die of thirst. It is necessary to dry the bedding each morning, as it becomes saturated with moisture each night. B. and I went inland on a shooting expedition. After an exciting time we killed twelve "boobies" for to-morrow's supper.

SUNDAY, Nov. 13.—This morning the ship broke up and the boats were sent out for drift-wood. Fishing party went out in dingy. Prayers at 3 o'clock. The Captain spoke to the men about the necessity for working on Sunday. The rats with which the island is infested have become so annoying that it has become necessary to detail men to keep them away from the store-house. It is supposed that they were introduced from the wrecked ship *Ocean*, lost here many years ago. Last night they ate ten pounds of maccaroni, which we could not well spare.

MONDAY.—Today we raised the store-house and put it on stilts to protect the provisions from our enemies the rats.

FRIDAY, 18th.—Tea at 7 A. M. Breakfast at 11 A. M. Gig left at 12. All hands assembled on the beach to bid good-by, and gave three cheers, which were answered by the boat. Had seal, fish, and potatoes for supper. After the gig left the Captain and I took a walk around the island. On reaching the west end we sat down and watched the gig with my glasses as long as she was visible—a precious speck upon the horizon. On our journey around we saw many seal and birds, but no turtle. We were very careful not to disturb them, as we do not wish to run any risk of their leaving the island. The eggs of the goonies (they are just beginning to lay) are about a pound weight each, and very good eating here, but I expect we shall not get many; in the event of removing them, the birds may leave the island—a grevious loss to us. We do not know, but I think they lay but one egg every season.

SATURDAY, 19th.—After a calm night everybody is feeling hopeful about the gig, from its having had such a good chance to get clear, and this morning the wind is moderate and favorable. God grant she may go safe, is the feeling of every soul here. We are, however, to go at once to work building another and larger boat, on the same model, from the lumber brought from the wreck. It is quite calm today, and a party of men are on the wreck; nothing left of her but the starboard side of the quarter-deck. Ripping off planking, I find myself much weaker from want of food, but as long as I don't work I seem to be as well as ever. I consider myself very fortunate, for there has been much dysentery in camp.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.—A bright, beautiful and cool morning, with a good breeze from the northward—splendid for the gig. Everybody is full of hope, but faces begin to look "peaked" from want of food. However, nobody complains and today there is no work, and prospects of a better feed than usual. Mr. COGGSWELL killed thirty birds last evening. We shall have twenty of them for breakfast and the remainder for supper, with pork. Mr. BAILEY opened his Bible by chance, the day the gig left, and opened it at the fifty first chapter of Isaiah: "The isles shall wait upon me and on my arm shall they trust." Had service at noon; breakfast at 10, supper at 5. We had birds for breakfast, and for supper feasted off birds and twenty-two pounds of pork. The Captain spoke to the men about being careful of the water from the well and warned them to use none of it except for drinking purposes, as it appeared to rise and fall with the tide, and last night was very low.

THURSDAY, 24th.—Twenty-six men on the sick list, owing, no doubt, to the system of meals. I feel the effects of seal eating myself. Am very weak. After sawing about ten minutes at some planking, today, was obliged to lie down.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.—The trade-wind came up at noon, and the weather soon became quite cold. Had a lookout in the cross-trees on the mast in order to signalize the China steamer, should she pass close enough. We are also on the lookout for relief from Honolulu. The potatoes ran out this morning. We were obliged to stop work at noon, the sand cut our faces and eyes so.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.—A most terrible gale raged last night. At 3 A. M., all hands were called to hand up the boats. I turned out and found the sea running high, the water often coming within a few feet of the tents. The first cutter drifted on the beach, and we had a hard job to haul her clear of the waves. The blocking under the keel of the new boat was washed away, and at 6½ o'clock A. M. all hands were again called to carry her up to the bushes. The night was an anxious one, and most uncomfortable one with rain and a fierce wind from the westward. The flying sand, like snow in the air, cut severely. The storehouse was started from its foundations during the night, and one tent was blown down. This morning the breakers are grandly magnificent.

SATURDAY.—A dull and melancholy Christmas eve. The ration of breadstuffs—flour and beans—was yesterday reduced from four ounces to two ounces per diem to each man.

CHRISTMAS DAY.—A lovely day; had an extra ration of coffee and a Christmas present of half a cigar from BLYE. Nearly all the officers dressed in their best uniforms. What a cheering sight would the appearance of a ship be to us! We have about given up hope of a steamer coming, yet we look anxiously for some relief.

THURSDAY, 29th.—After today, only one ounce of flour or beans per day. It is just two months since we were wrecked. We still work at the new boat, but the lack of vegetables is noticeably affecting us all.

SUNDAY, (New-Year's Day.)—General muster and church services. The Captain called for volunteers to go in the cutter to Midway Islands, and stay there.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.—Passed a most uncomfortable night, the rats hold high carnival in the tent. 3½ P. M.—Hooray! Sail, ho! Commotion, excitement, and all that sort of thing!

OFFICERS OF THE "SAGINAW."

Following are the officers of the *Saginaw*: Lieut.-Commander MONTGOMERY SICARD, commanding; Ensigns—James K. Cogswell, Perry Garet and Arthur Parsons; Assistant Surgeon, Adam Frank; Pay-master, George H. Reed; Engineers—James Butterworth, Henry C. Blye, Herschel Main, Jones Godfrey, Cyrus D. Floss and John J. Ryan; Master's Mate, Robinson.

Mr. G. A. BAILEY and the party of divers came back with the *Saginaw* crew. All of the latter have been kindly provided for since their arrival.

At Honolulu a number of effects from the *Saginaw* were sold at auction, among them the gig which performed the perilous journey from Ocean Island to Kauai. The officers purchased the craft for $30, being anxious to keep possession of her as a souvenir of the disaster.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Tweed's Croton Speculation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose you a copy of the bill now pending in our Legislature, (Tweed's Water bill, so-called,) and hope you will yet in time call public attention to its enormities.

By the first section "the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York is authorized to acquire title to all such real estate and property as may be deemed necessary by him," for the purpose of securing a further supply of water to the City of New-York.

A deed is now on record in Putnam County, in Mr. TWEED's name, for property at the outlet of Lake Gilead, in Carmel, and assuming to convey the right to the waters of that lake, (which, however, is disputed,) so that if this bill passes and is sanctioned by the Governor, Mr. TWEED, as Commissioner, &c., is authorized to buy from himself, as an individual, on his own terms. But if others have property which this same Commissioner "deems necessary," &c., and if they do not agree to his terms of purchase, they are sent before Commissioners to fix a price, &c.

Again, the bill provides no security for a proper examination of the title of what Mr. TWEED has to dispose of. If Mr. TWEED, as Commissioner of Public Works, chooses to buy of Mr. TWEED, and is satisfied with the title, what in the bill is to prevent him from executing and delivering a deed and applying to the Controller for his money, leaving the City to perfect the title, if disputed, and at whatever cost?

Again, what is there to prevent the present Commissioner, or any future Commissioner, from making future purchases, as an individual, and then as Commissioner purchasing from himself? I suggest this to show how the power in the bill might be abused. I would suggest at least an amendment to the bill, that "no purchase hereby authorized shall be deemed binding upon said Commissioner of Public Works, and no money shall be paid thereon until the title to such property has been properly examined by the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and a written certificate of his approval thereof furnished to the Controller at or before the time of payment, to be annexed to the voucher or receipt for payment of the consideration money."

And also this amendment: The amount to be paid by said Commissioner of Public Works for the purchase of any real estate, under this act, from any officer of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be ascertained and fixed in the manner provided in the third section of this act, in cases where the said Commissioner is unable to agree with the owners as therein stated. PUTNAM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Snow-Storm and the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The unexampled storm reminds all citizens who are at ease in their possessions of duties that must not be avoided. We are almost literally buried in snow. Labor for thousands who live upon daily or weekly wages is suspended. Something must be done for them, and it is no time for moral lessons upon extravagance and thriftlessness. Women and children are without food—they must have it; they are without fire—they must have fuel. We have many grand associations, churches, societies, &c., who do well enough in ordinary times; but this storm is extraordinary, and demands the especial attention of every man who can comfort by kind words or assist by substantial gifts. We ought to have had, long ago, block committees, say of two or three residents in each block, who should know the exact condition and needs of every resident. While we are nobly responding, and most properly and honorably so, to the needs of our suffering friends in France, let us not forget the temporary but pressing call at home. F. J. O.

The New-Hamburg Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An accident such as that which has just occurred on the Hudson River Road, is sure to give rise to a great deal of crude and ill-informed criticism. As such, the remarks of your correspondent "M.," in today's issue must be classed. If either or both of the trains, which came together with such disastrous results, had been brought to a full stop before running upon that fatal bridge, the catastrophe would, no doubt, have been averted, and if the bridge had been built as solidly as those which span the Thames, no doubt its extent would have been mitigated. Thereforefore, "M." prescribes a rule, that, in the future, all trains shall be stopped, "if only for an instant," before venturing upon any bridge, and that all railroad bridges shall be built as substantially as those spanning the Thames. I will venture to say, as regards the first part of this rule, that its inforcing would in the long run occasion more accidents than occur under the present system, and I think any superintendent of trains would agree with me. As to the second part, as it involves an engineering impossibility, it is needless to discuss its expediency.

The only way to secure an intelligent and satisfactory supervision of railroad matters in their relation to public security, is to make them subject to the authority of a Board of Public Works. Not such as exists in Germany, in the form of a body of Government inspectors, who succeed in effectually trameling anything approaching to enterprise, nor yet such as exists in France, with effects not much better, but such a Board as might be organized in this country, consisting of the highest engineering talent obtainable, with emoluments sufficient, and a rank and dignity sufficient to make it a goal worthy of the aim of our best men. That we have among our engineers many of the elements necessary to make such a Board what it should be, we cannot doubt. ST. ETIENNE.

MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

The Case Submitted for the Surrogate's Decision—Argument of Mr. Stoughton, Yesterday, in Support of the Testament—A Strong Appeal.

As far as the public is concerned, the Taylor will contest is ended, as yesterday the final argument in the matter was concluded, and the case now passes to Surrogate HUTCHINGS for his decision. The opinion will not probably be rendered in several weeks, as the testimony taken during the trial has consumed much time, and is very voluminous. At the opening of the Court, yesterday, HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., concluded his remarks, which were mainly upon the point as to the weight that ought, in his judgment, to be given to the experts' evidence. His peroration, as he closed, was eloquent. He was followed by Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON, who, in a speech of over three hours, held firmly the attention of both the Court and the spectators present for this period of time. The testimony introduced by the proponents of the will in support of the paper was most ably reviewed, and the case in all its aspects presented for the consideration of the Surrogate, not alone clearly, but in a manner calculated to convince an unprejudiced mind. To report the remarks of the counsel in full would require more space than could be devoted to them. The following is, therefore, but a summary of the address. Mr. STOUGHTON said:

MR. STOUGHTON'S SPEECH.

This case extends over a great period of time, and volumes of testimony have been taken, but he was inclined to think that when the judicial mind addressed itself to it, it would find very little difficulty in reaching a conclusion that the instrument here propounded was the last will and testament of JAMES B. TAYLOR, and was executed by him. If he had any doubt that that would be the result, he should entertain grave apprehensions as to the propriety of a system of law which required that wills should be executed with the formalities demanded by the statutes of this State.

THE ASPERSIONS UPON WITNESSES.

He had listened, he said, very attentively to the speech of Mr. CLINTON, occupying over seven hours in its delivery, and he felt compelled to say that it impressed him as, distinguished as an effort, extremely unjust in its criticisms upon the characters and upon the motives of those witnesses who were produced on the part of the proponent; men who have thus far, and some of them aged men, lived unimpeachable lives, of whom the counsel personally knows nothing, upon whose names hitherto no stain had fallen, and who stood before the Court unimpeached and uncontradicted. Three men had been assailed by him, had been assailed with great violence, had been classed by him under the terms scoundrels, forgers and perjurers, and had been mentioned as the Shardlens and Pipers of this case, ready to testify to anything required of them. Altogether they had been attacked with a harshness that lead him to believe that the privilege of counsel to advert to whatever was pertinent to the issues to be tried in the case so essential to the administration of justice, so essential to the preservation of the independence of the Bar, may be perverted and turned into an instrument of the most dangerous calumny and slander. And especially was this true in a case like this, where the arguments of counsel were spread wide and far by the Press, which should lead a thoughtful man, considerate of his duty to himself and to the profession, and his duty to the Court in which he speaks, to utter not one word of criticism upon witnesses except that founded upon the testimony in the causes. It would not be denied that with this privilege of counsel there was coupled the duty, as sacred as any other, not to assail the character of witnesses, not to asperse their motives, and especially not to brand them as felons unless the testimony clearly pointed in that direction. Before he concluded he expected to be able to show that these accusations, uttered against men truly respectable, worthy of all credit in that Court, blameless in their lives, untouched even by suspicion of fraud or wrong, whose only fault happened to be that, being acquainted with facts necessary to the administration of justice in this case, they had been called and compelled to testify, thus arousing the indignation of the learned counsel, who had made charges that were utterly groundless, and which were most unjustly and unwisely put forward. He spoke those words, he said, upon deliberation and reflection, for he was pained yesterday to hear observations made which he supposed would appear in the Press, and thus be an everlasting record that some one had been found willing to declare that persons wholly blameless, wholly free from taint, had been guilty of crime deserving of severe punishment, but, so far as the testimony disclosed, were not only wholly as respectable as either of the counsel, but as unsullied as justice herself.

THE CONTESTANTS' INGRATITUDE.

In one of the aspects of this case it was more revolting than the public have any knowledge or cognizance of. An aged lady, who had lived the honored wife of JAMES B. TAYLOR for more than forty years, who was declared by one of his most intimate friends to have assisted him in the accumulation of his large estate, and who, therefore, should she survive him, was the proper custodian of it; she who, like the wife described in the Inspired Book, was to him in price above rubies, in whom he safely trusted, who lived with him in good and evil fortune all the days of his life; she, the beloved wife, who returned from a foreign land only in time to receive the last breath of this husband; who held this contestant, her grandchild, as an idol, and who was entitled to her sympathy and affection, found herself met, not with that, but with a charge, substantially made, that she had, through instruments of herself, forged the last will and testament of her husband himself, just as soon as he was laid away in his grave.

CHARGES AGAINST MRS. TAYLOR REFUTED.

Now he was aware it had been said by counsel for the contestant, from a motive not unmingled with apprehension, that no charge was made against Mrs. TAYLOR, but in the next breath he told the Court that GEORGE DURYEA, against whom there is no evidence, not only forged this document, but placed it in the book where it was found, and that he was the instrument of those behind him. But as Mrs. TAYLOR was the only person largely interested in the proof of this will, and the only person who benefited by it, he asked the counsel what he meant by persons behind DURYEA, of whom he was the instrument, unless it was Mrs. TAYLOR. When the counsel disclaimed it, if it were a sincere disclaimer, that Mrs. TAYLOR had nothing to do with the fabrication of this will, then he surrendered his entire case. He had heard him utter expressions like these, speaking of the witnesses to the will: "Do they disclose what arrangement was made of participation in the estate?" With whom could they have made any arrangement except it be with Mrs. TAYLOR, who received the entire bulk of it, with the exception of $10,000 to a young gentleman, who really deserved it for his long services, and who deserved much more.

MRS. HOWLAND'S EARLY LIFE.

Mr. STOUGHTON then called the attention of the Court to the debt of gratitude due from Miss HOWLAND, the misguided young lady, to her aged relative, which, under any circumstances, should have prevented her from permitting the husband, who controls her, to make this monstrous charge. In the young married life, he said, of the grandmother and grandfather there was born to them a daughter, their only living child, upon whom they bestowed their undivided affections. She was well reared and well educated, but the tempter came, and in violation of her duty to her parents, she married one utterly unworthy of her. Before this ill-matched couple separated forever, there was born to them this granddaughter, the KATE of this controversy. The path of the father of KATE led to darkness; the mother's life early terminated in death and this granddaughter, too young to realize that never more in this world would father or mother greet her, found in the bosom of this grandfather and grandmother rest for her tender years. That grandmother cherished her, educated her, accomplished her by masters abroad, whither she went with this young child, bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh. Finally, when her education was complete, she returned to this City and entered a luxurious home.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH.

But, in an evil hour, unknown to these grandparents, she formed the acquaintance of her present husband, then a clerk, as he understood, in the office of a cotton broker in the City of New-York. He understood perfectly the wealth this young lady might hope to inherit, and commensurate with the object to be attained were his efforts to secure the affection of this girl. He secured it, and what followed? Learning that these grandparents regarded this as a match unfit to be made, he obtained her consent to a clandestine ceremony. She left home and went to a distant place, where they were married. This was a blow hard to bear. They had hoped that this child would at least wed some one in whose habits and whose character they could trust for the future. But in the language of Mr. TAYLOR uttered to his physician a short time before his death, and what was perfectly true, "she married the only one in the world whom he would not wish to call son-in-law." And describing to that physician at the time the anguish he suffered on this account, Mr. TAYLOR, alluding to his failing health, put his hand on his heart and said, "Here is my trouble. There is a grief here that is killing me." Natural affection led these grandparents to forgive this granddaughter, and the young man undertook to secure the confidence of Mr. TAYLOR by the assertion that he married not for wealth—a pretext which, could the deceased stand here and hear the charges made against his widow, he would have falsified in the most expressive and decisive manner.

THE WILL PROPOUNDED A SUITABLE ONE.

The first proposition counsel would make in his argument was, that if Mr. TAYLOR's relations to the HOWLANDS had been entirely undisturbed by ill-feeling; if he had entertained for them a respect and regard which he did not, the will propounded here was one suitable to be made by him, and one which he submitted no husband with a descendant, and that descendant a granddaughter, might not make without being subject to the slightest criticism or being charged with unkindness toward her. What was the will? It bequeathed to the grandchild $5,000 a year, devising the bulk of his property to his wife. Was there anything remarkable in that? Was there any man bold enough to suggest that there was the least unkindness or want of duty in the will there provided for the objects of a man's affections? Who was Mrs. TAYLOR? She was a woman of excellent sense, prudent, thoughtful, and whose age rendered it utterly improbable that she would ever again marry. There was, therefore, no provision made for such a contingency. The deceased knew that in thus disposing of his estate KATE would be provided for. The evidence of Mr. BAKER established that this was the intention of the deceased shortly before his death. To another friend of thirty or forty years standing, Mr. MURRAY, he made the same admission, for he had the utmost reliance in her good sense, her sagacity, her knowledge of character, and business tact. In the will of 1867, Mr. TAYLOR said: "Knowing the affection of my said wife for our grandchild, KATE, to be equal to my own, and having confidence in her good sense and judgment, I have, as above set forth, devised to her the whole of my estate during her life, knowing that she will take care of KATE, and furnish her with all that is necessary to live upon in a proper and becoming manner. In this will he took care to provide against that grasping and harsh conduct which he apprehended might by and by teach this misguided child the difference between a parent's love and that of those who stole her away from them.

GEO. DURYEA DEFENDED.

Turning to the provision made for GEORGE DURYEA, the counsel said that fourteen years ago, when he was fourteen years of age, he became an errand-boy in the office of Mr. TAYLOR. That errand-boy year after year discharged his duty well, and when the war broke out, though frail and tender of frame, he enlisted, from a sense of duty, as a soldier in the service of the Union. After one year Mr. TAYLOR, deprived of his services, procured him an honorable discharge from the War Department, and he entered his employ as confidential clerk and remained so until his death. Mr. DURYEA now occupied one of the most responsible positions in the Post-office—as Night Superintendent—and in that employment he would remain despite the accusations of counsel which were unjust and unfounded in testimony as in truth. This young man occupying these relations to the deceased, was more loved and honored by him than any one outside his own immediate family. When Mr. TAYLOR, conscious that his days were drawing to an end, was preparing to dispose of his property, he remembered Mr. DURYEA, not with a bounty liberal or unusual, but with a scant bounty—less than he expected. This will, the speaker maintained, did not do an unkindness to the grandchild, and it was the only will a man situated as Mr. TAYLOR was could possibly make. He was a man of strong prejudices and somewhat harsh disposition, but kind and affectionate to his friends and relatives. He had acquired an honorable position in New-York by integrity and hard work, and was ambitious of placing his only living offspring in a position honorable to them all. His granddaughter grew up possessed of sense, much beauty, likely to be the object of admiration, and surely to be an object sought after, at least for her wealth.

MRS. TAYLOR'S OPPOSITION TO THE MARRIAGE.

It was said that Mrs. TAYLOR opposed the marriage, but the Court would recollect that, when she was on the stand, he purposed to cross-examine her in regard to the matter, and as to her relations with the HOWLANDS, but the Surrogate interposed the plea that, as the case had resolved itself into one of forgery or no forgery, it had no longer any significance to the issue. Mrs. TAYLOR was opposed to the marriage. The relations of the two families were not intimate, but as it was irrevocable, open hostility was useless. When the HOWLANDS determined upon a reconciliation, and sent KATE from New-Bedford, her grandfather received her kindly, and though he was willing to forgive her, he could not forget the part they played in the transaction. No friendship existed between the families, and on the one only occasion Mr. TAYLOR dined at Mrs. HOWLAND's, he remained no longer than courtesy warranted. Thereafter, with the exception of a visit to KATE in her illness, he never entered the house of Mrs. HOWLAND, and their relations were cold in the extreme.

WHAT MR. TAYLOR THOUGHT OF THE HOWLANDS.

Mr. STOUGHTON then referred to the visit to Europe in the Spring of 1870, and the differences which were created, and to Mr. TAYLOR's anger at the "shabby" treatment received by his wife from the party. The letter announcing their separation in Coblentz arrived on the 28th June, two days previous to the date of this will, and there was no doubt but that fact hastened the action of the deceased in regard to the disposition of his property. In his conversations with Mrs. DONNELLY he gave frequent expression to his feelings, and, though anxious to make provision for KATE, was determined that the HOWLANDS should not obtain one dollar of his money.

MRS. HOWLAND, THE MOTHER-IN-LAW, A SCHEMER.

With reference to this marriage it was apparent, the counsel said, if it were not the conception of Mrs. HOWLAND, it was at least executed by her. It was claimed she was a person of education, and was acquainted with the usages of society, but when this child and her son arrived in New-Bedford clandestinely, she had a simple duty to perform if she did not wish to be considered a schemer in regard to this marriage. It was her duty to have communicated instantly with Mr. TAYLOR, and prevented the marriage if the latter did not desire it.

THE WILL CORROBORATED.

Adverting to the intention of Mr. TAYLOR to dispose of his property according to the provisions of the will, counsel pointed to the evidence of Gen. SPINOLA, Mr. SHARDLOW and Mr. COURTNEY, which distinctly confirmed the truth of the will. In reference to Mrs. HOWLAND's evidence he said a petty attempt was made to convince the Court that Mr. TAYLOR, on his death-bed, expressed the utmost anxiety for KATE, and very little for his wife, the whole of which was clearly controverted by the evidence of Dr. QUACKENBOSS, that Mrs. TAYLOR was the only one of the party with whom the deceased conversed on that eventful day. Therefore the counsel asserted it was quite certain from the statements of Mr. TAYLOR made before his death, that he had executed a will, and his statements to Dr. QUACKENBOSS, at the verge of the grave, were to that effect; and he asked what will had been made if not that now in controversy? The copy of the unexecuted will was produced, but there was no evidence to refute the theory that the will spoken of by Mr. TAYLOR as having been executed was other than that sought to be probated. There were various reasons why Mr. TAYLOR should leave Mr. MARSH in the dark concerning his will, but to the others he spoke unreservedly, and what he did say tended to confirm the truth, as sought for in this trial.

DID DURYEA REMOVE THE WILL?

It was suggested that Mr. DURYEA, having charge of the office, removed a will from his safe, and placed the other in the book where it was subsequently found; but why not remove the unexecuted copy, which was also found in the same place? It was also said that Mr. TAYLOR's well-known careful habits precluded the possibility of his leaving the document in a book, but how could that theory be reconciled with the fact that thousands upon thousands of bank and promissory notes were found scattered about in drawers of his desk?

THE EXPERTS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. STOUGHTON then referred to the evidence of the witnesses on handwriting, asserting that the exhaustive examination on this subject was comparatively worthless, for signatures were to be judged by their general expression, and not by being picked to pieces letter by letter. The mere opinions of experts, he argued, should not be taken as corroborative, when other evidence was receivable. They were generally engaged for a particular end, to determine the question of the identity of handwriting, and were to a certain extent influenced in favor of the cause they were interested in. This class of testimony, he maintained, was of itself worthless, and when opposed to direct evidence, should be struck out of the case, and no bearing have whatever upon the decision of the Court.

THE SUBSCRIBING WITNESSES.

Now, what was the case of the proponents? This instrument, duly executed upon its face, was presented for probate. It was capable of proof, and two gentlemen wholly disinterested, who expected no benefit from the estate, who had no unfriendly feelings toward the HOWLANDS, but friendly feelings toward KATE, testified as to its genuineness. Mr. WITHERELL was a friend of Mr. TAYLOR's of some forty years standing, and Mr. JACKSON, also a warm friend, tried and true. The evidence of Mr. FIELD and Gen. SPINOLA corroborated their testimony with regard to their witnessing the will most materially. Even the counsel on the other side, so lavish in his abuse of all who were opposed to him, did not dare to attack the characters of these gentlemen, for the simple reason that he could not do so. He asked the Court to discard altogether the accusation of forgery and perjury so recklessly indulged in, for where was the evidence to support it.

WHO WROTE THE WILL.

Then it was suggested that because nobody knew who wrote the will, therefore those who testified to its execution were not to be believed. That, said the counsel, was rather an extraordinary proposition. He had a theory about this case that the man who could expose his young wife to make a charge like this against her aged grandmother could also engage in the enterprise of suppressing testimony and of keeping witnesses away from a Court of justice. He had a theory that when it was ascertained that this will was admitted to probate, and it was no longer profitable to withhold the facts, it would then appear who wrote the will. It was dangerous to say that because the scrivener who wrote the will was not to be had, the witnesses who saw its execution, and who were wholly unbiased, were not to be believed.

THE CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Mr. STOUGHTON said: This ends my professional duty before your Honor in this case. I hope you will permit me to say that it has been a great satisfaction to me to find that your Honor is a patient listener, a quality which BACON says is indispensable in a Judge, and I may add that your patience has been sometimes sorely tried, but for the kindness that has accompanied it. I thank your Honor. But the case is closed, and all I have now to say is this: That if the testimony from witnesses to the execution of the will, uncontradicted except by mere opinions, founded as these opinions have been, does not entitle it to probate in this Court, it would be well for every man, before he actually reaches the gates of death, to distribute his property, lest some astute teacher like the learned counsel opposite, by aid of photographs, and by aid of that apprehension of fraud which strengthens the teaching of photographs, shall be able to establish by some other persons, few or many, that, in their opinion, the handwriting in the signature is unlike that which the testator generally wrote, and thus thwart the wishes of the deceased, and defeat the ends of justice.

THE CASE ENDED.

With Mr. STOUGHTON's speech this interesting case now concludes, a case which, from the peculiar circumstances incident to it, has probably attracted as great, if not a larger, share of public attention, both in this City and elsewhere, than any case of a similar character ever brought before the Courts. The decision will be waited for with interest. The evidence adduced during the progress of the trial, as has been said, has been voluminous, and as an evidence of skill and industry on the part of the respective legal counsel retained it is remarkable. Surrogate HUTCHINGS, it may also be remarked, throughout the trial has displayed exemplary patience, and while deciding clearly the legal questions that have arisen, has at the same time strongly evinced his desire that justice alone should rest upon law without regard to the special interests of either of the parties to the contest. In order that the record of the case may be complete, the names of all the counsel conducting the trial are herewith appended: For the will, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., and Mr. W. H. Anthon, counsel for Geo. Duryea; for the contestant, H. L. Clinton, Esq., A. J. Vanderpoel, Esq., of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Mr. J. R. Jaques, special guardian for Mrs. Howland, a minor.

FINE ARTS.

Gould's Statue of "The West Wind"—Ives' Statue of "Sans Souci."

Mr. THOMAS R. GOULD's statue, "The West Wind," recently finished by the artist in Florence, arrived in this City a few days ago, consigned to its purchaser, Hon. DEMAS BARNES, of Brooklyn, and by the courtesy of Mr. BARNES we were, last week, afforded a private view of the statue. Mr. GOULD has given us a female figure, standing erect, with face turned to the point from which the west wind is supposed to be blowing. The drapery, grasped by the right hand, floats from the waist in light and graceful folds. The upper portion of the form is nude. The attention is most likely to be first called to the admirable poise of the figure, which touches the ground so lightly that we can well believe she is about to betake herself to more ethereal regions. The technical difficulty of supporting a life-size statue in this position has been overcome by the arrangement of the draperies, which, in a great measure, support the figure. In designing "The West Wind," Mr. GOULD has discarded all ideas of the models we are accustomed to consider as the perfection of female beauty. His figure does not remind us, in its outlines, of any Venus, or Eve, or Diana, or Greek Slave that we ever saw. The artist's inspiration was certainly not drawn from any of these. He has rather chosen to represent an actual than an ideal form, and he gives us the counterpart, somewhat idealized, of course, of a vigorous, full-blooded yet refined woman, such a one as may possibly be found occasionally in some of our Western homes. It may perhaps be objected that the form is too robust, that the upper portion, particularly, approaches too nearly to the masculine outline. We certainly think that something would have been gained and nothing lost by giving a lighter and more ethereal appearance to the whole figure. The artists' idea, however, was, as we understand it, to produce a type of the sturdy growth and vigorous animal life of our great West. The lower limbs are finely molded, and the light drapery through which they are seen delicately wrought. A starry zone supports these draperies. A plain one, we think, would have been in better taste. The arms and hands are not so well molded as the lower limbs, the wrists and backs of the hands being, in fact, positively puffy. A very little more labor here would have added much to the value of the statue as a work of art. The face is not of classic beauty, though the features are regular and the expression sprightly and pleasing. It is such a countenance, both in feature and expression, as many of our Western girls possess. The arrangement of the hair, with its short and clustering curls, is not so graceful or effective as it might be. Taking the statue altogether, however, we may say that it certainly shows more originality of idea and more vigor and power of expression than any we have yet seen from the chisel of an American sculptor. Mr. POWERS, we understand, thinks very highly of Mr. GOULD's work, and ranks it first among the works of art produced in Florence last season. Of the price paid for the statue we have not been informed. The sculptor, however, demanded $50,000 for the statue and the model together, he forfeiting the right of reproduction. The offer was declined. Mr. BARNES will, in all probability, afford the public an opportunity of judging of the merits of the statue some time during the present month.

MR. IVES' "SANS SOUCI."

Another statue which has lately come into the possession of Mr. BARNES, "Sans Souci," by Mr. IVES, of Baltimore, is also worthy of attention. Though not so pretentious a work as Mr. GOULD's, it will perhaps be more generally admired, appealing as it does to emotions which are common alike to all natures. The statue simply represents a little girl, with a book on her lap, who, tired alike of play and study, has thrown herself back in one of those careless, charming attitudes, which children so often unconsciously assume, and is enjoying to the full the luxury of doing nothing. The expression is very pleasing, and the execution worthy of the conception.

Woman Suffrage in New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, and the Essex County Association, met at the Opera-house, in Newark, yesterday, it being the time set apart for the annual meeting. The Essex County Convention was first called together by Mrs. DAVIS, the President, and the officers for the ensuing year were chosen. Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS was re-elected President, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents were chosen. The Recording Secretary is Miss ELLA PRENTISS; Corresponding Secretary, Miss CORNELIA C. HUSSEY; and Treasurer, Mrs. LIZZIE PRENTISS. The meeting was then addressed by Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. RAVENHILL. The State Association then organized, and went into an election of officers, as follows: President, John Whitehead, of Morristown; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mayor Ricord, of Newark, and fifteen others; Corresponding Secretaries, Mrs. M. W. Ravenhill, Newark, and Miss E. L. Bush, Belvidere; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Susan C. Waters, Bordentown; Treasurer, Dr. D. W. Allen, Vineland, and an Executive Committee properly distributed through the State. Mrs. WATERS then addressed the meeting briefly, referring to the depressing influence of subjection upon woman's moral character. Other speakers addressed the meeting in the afternoon.

Obtaining Goods on Forged Orders.

SAMUEL N. MENTZ, aged twenty-nine, a native of Holland, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer two charges of forgery. He called, on the 6th inst., at the store of FLUES & Co., No. 10 Walker-street, with an order for three boxes of braid, valued at $18, purporting to have been given by MARKS BROS. & THOMPSON. After receiving the braid, MENTZ proceeded to the tailor-shop of JOSEPH BERGMANN, No. 112 West Broadway, who purchased the goods for $12. The prisoner also forged the signature of MARKS & Co. to an order for one box, containing twenty-two lines of silk braid, valued at $56, which he obtained, on the 30th ult., from WILLIS, LEVY & Co., at No. 326 Canal-street. As Mr. MARKS testified that both of the orders had been forged, the Magistrate committed MENTZ for trial on both charges. The tailor BERGMANN having denied all knowledge of MENTZ or the braid sold by him, Detective FIELD made a search in his shop, finding the property concealed therein. He accordingly arrested BERGMANN as a receiver of stolen goods, and the Magistrate held him for trial also.

A Singular Case of Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon a young man, supposed to be about eighteen years of age, was seen in the lobby of the Cooper Institute sitting down and crying, and a lady who was passing asked what was the matter. He returning an evasive answer she passed on, but he called her back, and she then noticed that he held in his hand a bottle labeled laudanum. She seized his arm to take the bottle from him, but he managed, despite her efforts to prevent him, to get it to his mouth and took a large swallow. By this time the singular incident had attracted the attention of several persons, who ran up, but the youth was then unconscious. The Police of the Fifteenth Precinct then took him in charge, and upon searching him only a letter addressed to F. PORTER was found. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an unconscious condition, and it is thought he cannot recover.

Brockway and Van Eaton Plead Guilty.

CHARLES BROCKWAY, alias Charles D. Vanderpool, charged with forging a check on the Eighth National Bank, of New-York, for $21,200, and VAN EATON, also charged with forging a check for $77,500 on the National Park Bank, pleaded guilty, yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, to forgery in the third degree. Sentence was postponed until Friday, Feb. 24.

JUDGE BARNARD'S IRREGULARITIES.

The Case of Fisk, Jr., and the Union Pacific Railroad.

Injunctions and Receiverships Made Without Jurisdiction—Decision of Judge Nelson—The Case Removed to the United States Courts.

An important decision has been rendered by Judge NELSON in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of JAMES FISK, JR., *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad Company. This is the case in which the remarkable orders and receiverships, and the breaking into the offices and safes of the Union Pacific Railroad Company more than a year ago attracted so much notice. These extraordinary orders and violent proceedings are now decided by Judge NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, as they have been by Judge BLATCHFORD, to have been as illegal as they are extraordinary. The defendants in the cause, immediately after its commencement, took steps, under an act of Congress, to remove the cause from the State Courts to the United States Court. Judge BARNARD refused to recognize the removal, and continued to grant injunctions, and appointed his receiver after the defendants had completed their proceedings to take the cause from his Court. The defendants then applied to Judge NELSON to vacate the first injunction which he granted when the suit was commenced, and before it was removed. The subsequent orders and injunctions in the State Court, the defendants claimed, were void and without jurisdiction. The plaintiff's counsel at the same time made a counter motion to Judge NELSON to remand the case to the State Court.

Both motions were argued together in May, 1870, before Judges NELSON and BLATCHFORD, by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and E. W. STOUGHTON, Esqs., for the plaintiff, JAMES FISK, JR., and by SAMUEL J. TILDEN and JAMES EMOTT, (with whom was CLARENCE A. SEWARD,) for the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the other defendants.

Judge NELSON was prevented during the Summer by illness from examining the case. He has just delivered an opinion, in which Judge BLATCHFORD concurs. The decision is in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on all points, dissolving the plaintiff's injunction and denying his motion to remand the case to the State Court. The following is Judge NELSON's opinion:

NELSON, J.—A bill was filed in this case in the Supreme Court of the State, by the complainant against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation of Pennsylvania, and twenty-two other persons. It was filed the forepart of July, 1868; the precise date is not given, nor is the time when it was served upon the respective defendants. On the 3d of August following, six of the defendants, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, John J. Cisco, William H. Macy, Charles A. Lambard, Sidney Dillon and Thomas C. Durant, presented a petition to the Court to remove the cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under an act of Congress passed 27th of July, 1868. The act provides that any corporation, or any member thereof, other than a banking corporation, organized under a law of the United States, and against which a suit at law or in equity has been or may be commenced in any Court other than a Circuit or District Court of the United States, for any liability or alleged liability of such corporation, or any member thereof, as such member, may have such suit removed from the Court in which it may be pending, to the proper Circuit or District Court of the United States upon filing a petition therefor, verified by oath, either before or after issue joined, stating they have a defense arising under or by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, or any treaty or law of the United States, and offering good and sufficient surity for entering in such Court on the first day of its session, copies of all process, pleadings, &c., and doing such other appropriate acts as are required to be done by an act of Congress passed July 27, 1866; and it shall be, thereupon, the duty of the Court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the suit, and the said copies being so entered as aforesaid in such Court, (of the United States,) the suit shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, &c. The petition presented to the Supreme Court of the State conformed in all respects, substantially, to the provisions of the act. Some question has been made on the part of the learned counsel for the complainant whether the suit is brought against the defendants for a liability or an alleged liability of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or of any of its members as such; and a critical examination of the bill of complaint, it is claimed, will show that not to be the fact. Our examination of it has led to a different conclusion. If it had been otherwise, however, we are of opinion it would not have deprived the defendants of the benefit of the act, that is, if it had not appeared affirmatively on the face of the bill that the suit was against them for such liability. The defendants have averred in their petition that the suit had been brought against them for such cause of action, and, if a question is to be made upon this allegation, it must be settled at the trial and not on affidavits. The third section of the act of March 2, 1833, (4 U. S. S., p. 633,) provides that in any case where a suit was brought in a State Court against an officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the revenue laws of the United States, or under color thereof, it shall be lawful for the defendant, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the Circuit Court of the United States, setting forth the nature of the suit, verifying the petition, &c., and the cause should be entered on the docket of said Court. This act, like the one before us, has a limitation upon the privilege of removal, the suit must be against a person for or on account of an act done under the Revenue laws of the Government, or under color thereof. It cannot be doubted, however, if no such fact appeared in the declaration, but which was simply for an assault and battery, he could remove the cause by setting forth in his petition that the suit was for the cause stated in the act. Otherwise, the statute could always be evaded by the pleader. We had occasion to examine this third section at large, in DENNISTOWN *vs.* DRAPER, (5 Blatchf. R., 336-341,) and refer to the case for our views in respect to its provisions.

The only question, in this case, arising out of the act of 27th July, 1868, that involves any difficulty, is that in respect to the parties claiming the right to a removal. Are all of them obliged to join in the petition, or may they not apply for it as they are served with process, or otherwise brought into Court? In our judgment, they need not all join at the time of presenting the petition, but each, or as many as may see fit, may, without waiting, present the petition, and otherwise comply with the requirements of the act. We perceive a well-grounded objection to this practice, but, on the contrary, it may be attended with convenience, and can work no prejudice to either party. The learned counsel for the plaintiff seems to suppose that the solicitor is entitled to notice of the time and place of presenting the petition. But this is an error. The act prescribes no such practice, and it is otherwise under all the previous statutes providing for removals.

No affidavits can be read before the State Court in opposition. The application on this petition is *ex parte*, and depends upon the papers upon which it is founded, and if they are regular, and conform to the requirements of the statute, the Court has no discretion—the act is peremptory.

We are also of opinion that when one or more of the defendants have presented a petition, and conformed in all respects to the act, and thus initiated the removal, that it is not competent for the State Court to take any proceedings in the cause, other than to perfect the removal as other party-defendants may appear and present their petitions. There may, as in the present case, be numerous defendants, and considerable intervals of time between the service of the process, and where it would be expedient that each should be at liberty to take the necessary steps to remove the cause, so far as he was concerned, and in the meantime it would be unfit, and might be a useless waste of time and expense to all parties concerned, to proceed in the litigation until the question of jurisdiction was determined. We agree with the ideas of the counsel for the defendants. The fact that questions may arise in the course of the litigation besides those under the acts of Congress, and which depend upon general principles of law, cannot withdraw the cause from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. This principle was settled in OSBORN *vs.* The Bank of the United States, and has been recognized as the settled law of the Court ever since. Nothing can be added to the conclusiveness of the reasoning of Chief-Justice MARSHALL upon the point in that case. He observes: "If this were sufficient to withdraw a case from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, almost every case, although involving the construction of a law, would be withdrawn, and a clause in the Constitution relating to a subject of vital importance to the Government, and expressed in the most comprehensive terms, would be construed to mean almost nothing. There is scarcely a case, every part of which depends on the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." (9 Wh., 19-20.) For the same reason we are or opinion that the joining of defendants in a suit, not within the limitation as prescribed by the act with those who are, cannot be permitted to withdraw the cause from the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. If this were admitted, the privilege extended to the parties setting up a right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, would in most if not in every instance be defeated. Indeed, if any such principle could be admitted, most of these acts of removal depending principally upon the subject matter, and intended to secure the interpretation of the Constitution and laws of the United

States, at the original hearing, to its own judiciary, would be futile and worthless.

The act of 1833, which provided for the removal of suits against an officer of the United States, or other person for acts done under the revenue laws, could be readily evaded by joining one or more persons with him not acting in that capacity. If these outside parties are deemed material, or, are really material to a complete remedy in behalf of the plaintiff, they must be regarded as subordinate, and incidental to the principal litigation in respect to which the act of Congress has interposed the remedy of removal. In this way the right of the parties to have their defense under the Constitution or laws of the United States, tried in the Federal Courts is secured, and at the same time, the remedy of the plaintiff is unimpaired. It appears from the papers before me, that a second petition was presented the State Court by all the defendants, not included in the first, on the 27th of March, 1869, and the proper order entered for the removal. There appears to have been a full compliance with the terms of the act. It is objected that the Judge before whom the petition was presented was not sitting in Court, but at Chambers, when the papers were presented and the order of removal made. But the affidavits before me show that the proceedings took place before the Supreme Court. It also appears that the order, duly certified by the Clerk of the Court, was produced before Judge BLATCHFORD on the return of the alternative mandamus by the counsel for the defendants in that proceeding, as an answer why the peremptory writ should not issue, as showing that the cause was already in the Circuit Court, and, therefore, the writ would be useless.

The Clerk will enter an order in conformity with this opinion, if Judge BLATCHFORD concurs in the result; and will, also, enter an order on the motion of the defendants before me to dissolve the injunction of July 17, 1868, granted by the State Court.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I concur in the views of Mr. Justice NELSON, and in the result that the motion of the plaintiff to remand the cause to the State Court must be denied.

A LETTER THIEF.

Arrest of an Attache of the New-York Post-Office in the Act of Robbing the Mails.

Early on Tuesday morning, CHARLES E. BACON, an attaché of the New-York Post-office, was arrested at New-Haven in the act of opening a letter which had been taken from the Boston mail. The letter was addressed to ROBERT BONNER, New-York, and contained $3. On BACON's person was found another letter addressed to D. APPLETON & Co. In order to facilitate the distribution of the letters in the Eastern mail which usually arrives in this City at an early hour in the morning, it has been the custom of Postmaster JONES to detail two clerks, one of whom was BACON, to proceed to Hartford, and there intercept the owl train bound west. Upon entering the postal car of the train they would find a bag containing all the New-York City letters, which had been assorted out by the clerks of the postal-car. These letters would be again assorted, and those directed to boxes were placed in one package, while those for general delivery were placed by themselves. When the mail arrived at the Post-office in the City, the box letters would be ready for immediate distribution, and thus a great deal of time was saved to the merchants. Complaints have been made, from time to time, that letters containing money were lost, but all efforts to detect the robber were unsuccessful. For some time past the proprietor of the Florence House, in New-Haven, has noticed that on the arrival of the owl train, about 2 o'clock in the morning, BACON, leaving the train, would enter the hotel, get a drink at the bar, and then go into the water-closet for a few moments, after which he would get on the train again and proceed with it to New-York. On one occasion, quite recently, some parties who were outside the closet heard a sound as if letters were being torn open while BACON was in there. Suspecting that all was not right, they notified the proprietor, who in turn communicated the facts to the special agent of the Post-office Department, Mr. GAYLOR, who detailed Detective CAMP to work up the case. On Friday night last Mr. CAMP stationed himself where he could observe what was going on inside the closet, but that night BACON did not enter it at all. On Monday night Mr. CAMP saw BACON, from his post of observation, enter the closet, open a letter, and put some money which he took from the letter into his vest-pocket. Mr. CAMP at once arrested him, when BACON confessed his guilt, and acknowledged that he had been robbing the mails for some months. He was taken before Commissioner HARRISON, at New-Haven, the next morning, and committed in default of $2,500 bail. BACON has been in the employ of the Post-office Department about six years, and for the past two years has been detailed to this duty. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and an aged father residing in this City.

Mysterious Suicide at a Hotel.

During Tuesday forenoon a gentleman neatly dressed called at Crook's Hotel, No. 84 Chatham-street, and engaged Room No. 114, registering himself as J. F. RHODES, of Brooklyn. He went in and out once or twice, and then remained invisible, though no notice was taken of the matter until yesterday afternoon. Yesterday morning another gentleman called at the hotel, and while inquiring for Mr. RHODES, stated that he was his brother. When directed to his room, he went there and endeavored to rouse the occupant, but receiving no response to his summons, left the hotel and returned again at noon. Then as the room door appeared to be fastened on the inside, and no response was made to the repeated knocks of the stranger, he appealed to the porter who opened the door, and found Mr. RHODES in bed, closely covered up. When the bed-clothes were pulled down RHODES was discovered to be quite dead. In his hand was a bottle, labeled "sulphuric ether," the mouth being closely pressed against the nostrils. An old letter was found in one of the pockets of deceased, addressed to J. FRANCIS RHODES, in care of Mrs. W. B. MEADE, No. 189 Raymond-street, Brooklyn. As the relatives of the deceased were quite reticent, no motive is as yet known for the suicidal act. An investigation will be made by Coroner KEENAN. It appears that the deceased was a dealer in stationery, and failing in business became despondent.

Arrest of a Divorce Lawyer for Subornation of Perjury.

MOORE HOUSE, a divorce lawyer, late of Nassau-street, but more recently occupying Room No. 12 at No. 180 Broadway, was arrested yesterday on a charge of subornation of perjury, in having, about a year ago, procured a fraudulent divorce for a Mr. RANDOLPH, who came to New-York and paid HOUSE $210 for legal services. An unknown man appeared in the Court at New-Haven, personated RANDOLPH, and swore that he was the plaintiff in the suit. Upon his testimony the divorce was granted, and it is for suborning this person that HOUSE has been arrested. A short time after the divorce RANDOLPH married a lady in New-Jersey, and the facts coming to the knowledge of RANDOLPH's first wife, she brought suit, had the divorce annulled, and a warrant issued for the arrest of RANDOLPH on a charge of bigamy. The lawyer's sharp practice was then made evident, and HOUSE was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut, and taken to New-Haven.

Arrest of a Burglar and Receiver.

On the night of the 29th of January the residence of WILLIAM H. ARNOTT, at No. 418 West Twenty-sixth-street, was broken into by burglars, and articles of ladies' wearing apparel stolen of the aggregate value of $465. The efforts of the Police to discover the robbers proved fruitless until Monday night last, when Sergt. JAMES and Detectives MCCONNELL and BRICE, of the Twentieth Precinct, succeeded in making the arrest of RICHARD MCGOVERN, of No. 438 West Twenty-eighth-street, in a saloon at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. The arrest was made on information obtained from JOHN BREEN, who said that he saw the property in the possession of MCGOVERN and two other men, LAWRENCE DORSEY and JOHN TEAGUE, and that he heard they had sold the stolen goods to HARRIS COHEN, a junk dealer at Nos. 96 and 98 Baxter-street, for $15. The officers, insisting on making the arrest of MCGOVERN—TEAGUE and DORSEY having fled the City—hastened to Baxter-street and arrested COHEN, but the news of their arrest had gone before, and the goods had been taken away. MCGOVERN and COHEN were taken before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by whom they were held in default of $5,000 bail, to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 16: 26, 115, 116, 117, 68, 100, 119, 121.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
575—Stilwell vs. Spaulding.
84 (R. C.)—Wilson vs. McLean.
2799 (Old)—Bleecker vs. Fordham.
335 (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education for City and County of New-York.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
35—Thurman vs. Reed.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Ins. Co.
269½—Woodward Steam Pump Mf'g Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
41—Lanahan vs. Ayres.

Nos.
21—Stedman vs. Western Transportation Co.
77—Eakin vs. Baxter.
93—Chapman vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
95—First Nat'l Bank of Rockville, Conn., vs. Lambert.
85—Corbett vs. Levy.
211—The Mead Rubber Co. vs. The National Spring Co.
99—Lester vs. N.Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
101—Emberson vs. A. G. Wicks.
107—Watson vs. Kelly.
51—Engler vs. Camden and Amboy R.R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

Nos.
19—Logan vs. Brown.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
89—Sandford vs. McGay.
90—Hart vs. Hoff.
91—Cruger vs. Cruger.
98—Brown vs. McKee.
101—Larkin vs. Wyckoff.
102—Cook vs. Campbell.
103—Dickel vs. Newton.
104—Beach vs. The Mayor.
105—Page vs. McDonald.
106—Florida R. R. Co. vs. New-York Warehouse Co.
107—Kissman vs. Cunnington.
108—Fuller vs. Fuller.
109—Wilson vs. Hanson.

Nos.
110—Luling vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
111—Stevens vs. New-York and Orange County Manufacturing Co.
112—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
113—Same vs. Same.
114—King vs. Knapp.
116—Eising vs. Schreyer.
119—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
120—Fowle vs. Remsen.
121—Fowle vs. De Witt.
122—Salters vs. Salters.
123—Dennis vs. Billings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
262—Post vs. Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church.

Nos.
261—Marshall vs. MacGregor.
262—Same vs. Same.
264—Carrasca vs. Glaser.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
281—Coultas vs. Kelly.
107—Schaefer vs. O'Brien.
501—Roe vs. Stevens.
175—Puleston vs. Wallace.
33—Sturges vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company.
461—Lalor vs. Ketelltas.
307—Elizabeth vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.

Nos.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
219—Hyman vs. Johnson.
161—Weed vs. Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
421—Luquer vs. Brehn.
491—Rockwell vs. Brown.
503—Castellanos vs. Ortis.
505—Strausse vs. Leopold.
507—Mann vs. Cornell.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
506—Simonsen vs. Walker.
610—Stroub vs. Third-av. R. R. Company.
360—Fullmer vs. Clark.
1306—Smith vs. Miller.
288—McGrath vs. O'Brien.
570—Morgenthau vs. Hensley.
116—Booth vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
304—Gerkin vs. Platte.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
630—La Bart vs. McCarthy.
632—Polak vs. Bence.
634—Roach, Jr., vs. Hirp.
636—Seely vs. Bowne.
638—Harp vs. Fitch.
640—Koehler vs. Stewart.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
594—Nash vs. Swan.
100—Hermes vs. Blanck.
503—Coney vs. Bixby.
705—Abbott vs. Husted.
707—Mittnacht vs. Knipschild.
709—Burke vs. Westcott.
710—Peabody vs. Speyers.
711—The Grocers' Bank vs. Engel.

Nos.
712—The Grocers' Bank vs. Bressler.
713—The Grocers' Bank vs. Tiler.
714—The Grocers' Bank vs. Bressler.
715—Commonwealth Nat. Bank vs. Pryer.
717—Derrick vs. McGuire.
720—Clavin vs. Thurber.
723—Horstman vs. O'Brien.

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
541—White vs. Leamy.
543—Paten vs. Frank.
571—Stiles vs. Pach.
33—Paris vs. Robenstein.
533—Paris vs. Herriott.

Nos.
636—Schmitt vs. Beckendorf.
547—Pierrepont vs. Moser.
684—Filmer vs. Rosen.

New Causes.

Nos.
696—Leverson vs. Jacobs.
698—Male vs. Hudson R. Railroad Co.
700—Danchey vs. Drake.

Nos.
701—Bliss vs. Marks.
702—Wilcox vs. Mack.
703—Chaistaler vs. O'Brien.
704—Lippincott vs. Niblo.

Equity Causes.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
23—Lardlow vs. Gilmore.
34—Ellis vs. Gilmore.
35—Borger vs. Thornton.

Nos.
51—Woods vs. Murray.
72—Anlen vs. Tyson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4967—Lang vs. O'Brien.
—Collins vs. Cox.
3049—Aaron vs. O'Brien.
4625—Seligman vs. Central R. R. of N. Jersey.
4878—Britherton vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
4951—Baron vs. McGivon.
5088—Griesler vs. Raab.
5051—Hurst vs. Schalk.
5132—Cleland vs. Schneler.
5133—Averill vs. Spies.

5134—Johnson vs. Hollacker.
5135—Hunt vs. Easton.
5136—Monaghan vs. Stoepel.
5143—Whitfield vs. Hamilton.
5144—Squier vs. Johnson.
5146—Feely vs. Healy.
5147—Same vs. Same.
5337—Excelsior Manuf. Co. vs. Moore.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4851—Hott vs. Hart.
5066—Dillon vs. Barkley.
5069—Mayer vs. Meserole.
4980—Moses vs. Simon.
5121—Donevan vs. Van Ette.
5122—McLoughlin vs. O'Brien.
1676—Leland vs. Leland.
4947—Brown vs. Hyenga.

4732—Hyman vs. Cohen.
4596—Meyer vs. Giles.
5048—Browning vs. Bernstein.
5137—Corbett vs. Banfield.
5138—Felette vs. Barleras.
5139—Hinchey vs. Clarmont.
5141—Baker vs. Morris.
5142—Allison vs. Reeder.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
—Barrett vs. Smith.
—Gould vs. Flynn.
—Humphrey vs. Rudolphe.

Nos.
—McLewee vs. Leon.
—Metcalf vs. Holt.
—Moody vs. Leverich.
5667—Beams vs. Schorling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Daniel Green; robbery.
2—The People vs. Joseph Reilly and Charles Williams; robbery.
3—The People vs. Edward Hoyt and John Kane; robbery.
4—The People vs. Christopher Tracy and John Reilly; robbery.
5—The People vs. Frederick Lee; robbery.
6—The People vs. Thomas Luster; burglary.
7—The People vs. Charles Reilly and John Le Roy; burglary.
8—The People vs. George A. Abbott; forgery.
9—The People vs. John Lahan; felonious assault and battery.
10—The People vs. John Mitchell; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. John Moore; felonious assault and battery.

Nos.
12—The People vs. Dennis Larkin; felonious assault and battery.
13—The People vs. Matthew Donohue; felonious assault and battery.
14—The People vs. John Stevenson; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. James Miller; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. Joseph Wickes; grand larceny.
17—The People vs. Peter Maxwell; grand larceny.
18—The People vs. Daniel McAuliffe; grand larceny.
19—The People vs. John Moorehead; embezzlement.
20—The People vs. John Godfrey; receiving stolen goods.
21—The People vs. J. Stuart Gwynne; bigamy.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 15.

By Judge Cardozo.

David M. Turnore *vs.* Thomas Costello et al.; motion denied, with leave to renew on showing any merits in the exceptions.

By Judge Sutherland.

Marietta P. Haskins *vs.* Hiram E. Haskins; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Barnard.

In re the application of a receiver, &c., of the Bell and Heath, &c., Company; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Andrew Hodnett *vs.* John F. Stewart et al.; see opinion with clerk.

By Judge Freedman.

Albert D. Filley *vs.* Winthrop S. Gilmore; Daniel W. Richard *vs.* Rufus W. Leavitt et al.; Thomas Barrigan *vs.* Daniel Mooney; orders granted.

Ethan L. Watson et al. *vs.* David R. Martin; see memorandum with Clerk.

William T. Harmer *vs.* Frank E. S. Beck; motion granted and order of arrest vacated with $10 costs.

Marian M. Sarles *vs.* Mary E. Donnelly and James Donnelly; see memorandum with Clerk.

John McGuire *vs.* Joseph Ross; see memorandum with clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Knox *vs.* Overacker; motion granted.

Struthers *vs.* Christal; the appeal must be heard on the papers read on the motion. No case is to be settled.

Nichol *vs.* Mackay; order settled.

Fitch *vs.* Woodworth; order settled.

By Judge Robinson.

Brown *vs.* Belcher; motion granted.

Geery, Executor, *vs.* Geery; cause removed.

Pinney *vs.* Orth; motion granted.

Fine *vs.* Manhattan Gas Light Company; motion granted.

Simon *vs.* Bernstein; order allowed.

McCaffil *vs.* Oberwarth; motion granted, and, prisoner discharged.

Mather *vs.* Brewster; proceedings dismissed with leave to renew in case proceedings in bankruptcy should be dismissed.

O'Donnell *vs.* Rosenberg; motion granted.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 15.

By Judge Joachimsen and a Jury.

Pike *vs.* Favor; referred to Jerome Buck.

Cohen *vs.* Degener; this was a suit to recover $250 for legal services in a divorce suit in the Superior Court; the jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $75.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 3. (Original.) *The State of Virginia* vs. *West Virginia.*—This is a bill filed by the old State of Virginia denying the validity of the cession of the counties of Barkley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia in 1863, and asking to have them restored to the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the mother State. It is insisted, in the first place, that the fundamental condition upon which the cession was made, to wit—the concurrent assent of the people of those counties, was not complied with; and second, that before the ratification by Congress of the cession made, a succeeding Legislature of the old State withdrew the consent which had been previously given, and that this act destroyed the compact between the two States, and that there was nothing for Congress to ratify. Prior to the ratification of Congress, the legislation of Virginia on the subject of cession was only a proposal, and as such was inoperative and subject to withdrawal. On the part of defendants it is contended that the conditions were complied with by a vote of the people, and that the fact was officially certified by the Governor of the ceding State, and that the Court will not go behind that certificate. The charges made by the complainant of fraud in the election are too vague and indefinite to be regarded by the Court, and, besides, no fraud is specifically charged either upon West Virginia, the Governor certifying the vote, or upon the Commissioners who certified the election. On the second point it is argued that the subsequent Legislature of the State could not withdraw the consent of its predecessor, or disavow its act. To Congress belongs the exclusive authority to determine whether a compact has or has not been made between two States, and whether that compact is consistent in the general interests of the Union; and the Constitution of West Virginia, approved by Congress, contemplates these counties prospectively as a portion of the new State, and makes provision for their representation in the Legislature and in the judicial circuits of the State. The admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union thereafter was the ratification of Congress. The determination whether a compact has been made or not between two States is a political question to be determined by the political departments of the Government. Its construction, when made, is a judicial question, to be left to the Courts. It is mentioned further, that at the time of filing this bill Virginia was not a State in the Union within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution which gives to a State the right to invoke the original jurisdiction of this Court. To the character of such a State equality of rights is fundamental, and consequently the right to be represented in Congress and all other rights and powers reserved to the State or people. When this bill was filed Virginia was denied the right of representation by the legislative department, and has only been recently admitted to such representation. This being so Virginia was not a State entitled to file this bill. And this is a question to be decided by Congress, another political department, and not by the Courts. That department has already decided this question adversely to the complainant, and consequently the Court is without jurisdiction.

J. C. Taylor, Andrew Hunter and B. R. Curtis for complainant.

B. Stanton, Charles James Faulkner and Reverdy Johnson for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

A BAKER'S HORSE RUNS AWAY WITH THE WAGON—DEATH THE RESULT.

Mary S. Norris vs. *John S. Kohler.*—This is an action to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of plaintiff's husband. This is the third time the cause has been on trial, the jury having failed to agree on the two former trials. It appears from the testimony that the baker's wagon of the defendant was left by the driver standing in Monroe-street, and while so left the horse ran away, and deceased, who was standing by his own wagon in the street, was struck by the pole of defendant's wagon and killed. The defendant labored to show that the horse was quiet, and had been so long used and left standing alone without any attempt to run away that it could not be regarded as a want of due caution to have left him unwatched as in this instance. The case is still on trial.

ALLEGED EXCESS OF DENTISTRY.

Mary E. Lannel vs. *Eugene P. Pretere.*—This was an action to recover $1,000 damages for a broken jaw, alleged to have been the result of carelessness on the part of defendant in pulling a teeth of plaintiff. The defendant vindicated his professional skill, and obtained a verdict in his favor.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I. FEB. 15.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

This Court adjourned yesterday for the second time for want of any cause being ready for trial. Judge MONELL took occasion to express his disapprobation of having the Court and jury brought together from day to day, without any cause being ready for trial, while at the same time clients were giving general expression to their impatience of the law's delays.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 15.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

A DISAGREEMENT IN STOCK OPERATIONS.

David N. Davis vs. *John A Gwynne.*—This is an action to recover bonds of the value of $5,000, which, it was alleged, had been deposited with the defendant as margin on stock operations. The defense was that the bonds had been used up on margins. Plaintiff claimed that the operations in which the defendant claimed to have used up the stock were without authority; but it was shown that by a correspondence between plaintiff and defendant the discretionary power of the latter, under which the operations were continued, had been extended. The Court held this as exonerating the defendant from liability, and therefore dismissed the complaint.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C. c.	114
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110
3,000	do..bet. call	109⅞
21,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c.	110
25,000	do.	110
50,000	do....b3.	110
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	110⅝
25,500	do..bet. call.	110⅝
2,000	Va. St. 6s, new..	62
4,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	94⅝
5,000	N. Car. Old Bds.	49
5,000	do.	48½
30,000	do.	48½
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	26½
1,000	N. Car. 6s, Sp. T.	20½
1,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	58
1,000	do. Ap'l & Oct.	80
20,000	Missouri St. 6s..	90⅝
2,000	Alabama St. 8s..	100
5,000	Br'klyn 6s, W. L.	93⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	91
2,000	Erie, 5th M.	82
11,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	94¼
1,000	do.	94⅜
21,000	do.	94½
5,000	Union Pac., 1st.	80¾
3,000	do..bet. call.	80¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bonds.	106
25,000	Chi. & N.W. Con.	86½
3,000	Tol. & Wab., 1st	88
2,000	Alton & T.H., 1st	97
5,000	Han. & Nap., 1st	88
8,000	N. J. Cen., n. b.	100½
1,000	St. L. & I. M., 1st	89
1,000	Clev. & T. S.F.B.	99
7,000	Chi. & Alt. Inc. B.	94½
2,000	Ohio & Miss., 1st	97⅝
19,000	C., C. & Ind. C., 1st	83⅜
200	West. Union Tel..	46½
100	do..bet. c. s3.	46½
600	Mariposa Pref.	9
600	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	43⅝
100	do..bet. call.	43⅝
100	do.	43½
100	Quick. M. Co..b.c.	13½
15	Adams Express	67⅛
100	United States Ex.	44
100	do....b60.	44
100	do.	43½
1400	N.Y.C. & Hud. R.	94⅝
200	do..b. call. 6.	94⅝
100	do....b30.	94½
1000	do....s60.	94⅜
50,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	90⅞
50,000	do....b3.	90⅞
80,000	do..bet. call.	90⅞
100	Erie	22½
5	Mich. Central	118
100	Lake S. & Mich. So.	94⅝
100	do....s10.	94⅝
40	do.	94⅝
9	do.	94⅝
600	do..b. call. s3.	94⅝
10	Ill. Central	134½
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	104⅞
126	do.	104⅞
100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	76⅝
100	do.	76⅝
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c.	86⅜
40	C., C., C. & Ind'apolis	86⅛
100	N. J. Central	106⅛
100	do..bet. call.	106⅛
200	Chi. & R. Island	107⅛
200	do..bet. call.	107⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3.	75⅛
300	do.	75¼
400	Tol. Wab. & W.	52⅛
10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., Guar'd	96
20	Del., Lack. & W..	103⅛
200	Alt. & T. H...b. c.	28½
100	Chi. & Alton	118⅛
500	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
16	Morris & Essex	89⅛
5	Han. & St. Jos.	88
100	Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	98⅞
100	do.	98⅛
400	Mar. & Cin., 1st Pf.	28
400	Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	18
100	do.	18½
30	Alb. & Susq'hanna	88
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b. c.	54

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	111⅛
7,000	do.	111⅛
11,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	111
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new	109⅞
500	do...small.	109⅞
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110
2,600	do.	109⅞
500	do...small.	109⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	109⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C..	110⅛
40,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	112⅝
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new..	61⅛
13,000	Georgia State 6s	80
30,000	N. Car. 6s, old bs.	48½
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	58
5,000	La. St. 6s, old...	68½
1,000	do.	68½
1,000	Alabama St. 8s..	100
1,000	Connecticut 6s..	100½
2,000	Erie 4th M.	85
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	83½
2,000	Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Con.	93
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	88
1,000	C. Pac. Gold bds.	94⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co.	13
500	Mariposa Pf.	8⅛
200	Union Pacific. b.c.	20½
300	do.	20⅛
500	Col., C. & Ind. C..	18
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co..	43⅝
200	W. Un. Tel..b.c..	46⅜
30	Del. & Hud. Canal.	115⅛
100	Adams Ex.	67⅛
5	do.	67½
100	Am. M. Un. Ex.	45
100	U. S. Ex..bet. call.	43⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. s60.	94⅜
100	do.	94⅜
15	do.	94⅝
100	do..bet. call.	94⅛
10,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs..bet. call.	90⅛
100	Erie	22
100	Harlem	126
100	L. S. & M. So..b.c.	94½
14	Panama R.	70½
30	Clev. & Pitts.	105
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	86½
100	C., C. Cin. & Ind..	86⅛
10	New-Jersey Cen.	107
30	Chic. & R. I.	106⅝
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	74¾
100	Tol. Wab. & W.	52⅛
200	Boston Hart. & E.	2½
100	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	71⅛
156	Morris & Essex	89⅜
100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	99

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

We understand that Sir JOHN ROSE sailed today for England in the Cunard steamer *Algeria.* Much regret is expressed that he declines to serve as one of the English representatives on the international High Commission, in the initiation and purpose of which he has borne so distinguished a part. His intimate relations with both countries, and the confidence reposed in his moderate and practical views, made his appointment by the British Cabinet peculiarly acceptable. But his reasons for declining this honor are understood to relate to his apprehension that his personal and business interests might possibly be held to conflict with the general acceptability of the proceedings of the High Commission.

The sales of Gold early in the day were at 111@110¾ ₱ cent. But later, London telegrams to the purpose that Paris had drawn upon London for £2,000,000 Sterling, in favor of Berlin, to pay War Indemnity to Germany, the price recovered to 111@111⅛ ₱ cent., and the rates for Bills on London were held with increased firmness at 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent. From the same cause the Public Funds, which were a fraction easier than yesterday on the decline of Gold this morning, recovered to some steadiness, on the basis of 110 for the 5-20s of 1867. The amount of 5-20s offered to the Sinking Fund at the Treasury Office at noon today was $4,596,000, of which the following tenders to the amount of $2,000,000, advertised to be bought, were accepted:

Chase & Higginson.		
25,000	'65, c., o.	109.15
25,000	'65, c., o.	109.23
D. W. Berdan, manager.		
35,000	'65, c., o.	109.17
60,000	'65, c., n.	109.17
40,000	'65, c., n.	109.19
Marx & Co.		
3,000	'67, r.	109.12
50,000	'65, c., n.	109.13
10,000	'65, c., n.	109.14
20,000	'67, c., n.	109.15
50,000	'65, c., n.	109.16
C. P. Bailey.		
1,000	'65, c., n.	109.15
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.		
38,900	'67, c.	109.23
19,000	'67, r.	109.23
13,200	'64, c.	109.23
6,500	'64, r.	109.23
3,900	'65, c., o.	109.23
64,000	'65, r., o.	109.23
3,300	'62, r.	109.23
26,500	'65, r., n.	109.23
24,700	'65, c., n.	109.23
Hatch & Foote.		
1,000	'62, r.	109.09
1,000	'64, c.	109.09
5,100	'65, r., o.	109.09
7,000	'65, r., n.	109.11
20,000	'65, c., n.	109.13
20,000	'65, c., o.	109.14
20,000	'65, c., o.	109.12
10,000	'65, c., n.	109.15
1,000	'67, r.	109.10
3,000	'67, c.	109.10
Leland Bros. & Co.		
13,000	'67, c.	109.24
Humbert Bros.		
5,000	'67, r.	109.15
5,000	'67, r.	109.20
Bates & Brown.		
5,000	'65, c., n.	109.18
10,000	'65, c., n.	109.19
15,000	'65, c., n.	109.22
Woerishoffer & Co.		
12,000	'62, r.	109.04
10,000	'65, c., n.	109.21
10,000	'65, c., n.	109.23
5,000	'65, c., n.	109.24
Ed. Sweet & Co.		
60,000	'65, c., n.	109.09
3,000	'67, c.	109.09
6,000	'65, c., n.	109.09
2,000	'64, c.	109.09
1,500	'64, c.	109.16
5,600	'65, r., o.	109.18
10,000	'65, c., o.	109.23
5,000	'65, c., n.	109.24
8,000	'65, r., o.	109.23
5,000	'65, c., n.	109.23
3,000	'65, c., n.	109.24
25,000	'65, c., n.	109.23
1,700	'64, c.	109.10
1,200	'65, c., o.	109.10
25,000	'65, c., n.	109.10
Reid, Leo & Content.		
12,000	'65, c., n.	109.24
Vermilye & Co.		
10,000	'62, r.	109.24
25,500	'64, r.	109.24
22,000	'65, r., o.	109.24
41,200	'65, r., n.	109.24
265,000	'65, c., o.	109.24
200,000	'67, c.	109.24
436,000	'65, c., n.	109.24
57,200	'65, c., n.	109.24
Total		$2,000,000

The Stock Exchange was somewhat tame on the New-York and Western Roads, and there was an inclination in the forenoon to bear the market. The feeling later in the day was a little steadier, but considerable disappointment is expressed at the absence of a substantial spirit of speculation, and the apparent absence also of outside participation in the business of the Exchange. A notable exception to the dullness of the day was Union Pacific Stock, which advanced to 21½ ₱ cent. The 6 ₱ cent. First Mortgages of the Union and Central Pacifics were a fraction off from the extreme advance of Monday, but both continue in good demand. The Southern State Bonds were again weak on North and South Carolinas, and the market indifferent on Virginias and Tennessees. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady on Western Telegraph and the Express Stocks, and there was a demand early in the dealings for Pacific Mail at 43⅝ ₱ cent., the price subsequently falling off to 43½ ₱ cent. The rates for Money continue at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, as a rule among the Brokers, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on Merchant paper.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110
American Gold	111	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅝	94⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	90⅛
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅝	106⅝
North-west Common	76⅛	76⅛
North-west Preferred	86⅛	86⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅝	43⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75	74⅞
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Lake Shore	94⅝	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅛	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52⅛
Western Telegraph	46⅛	46⅛
Erie	22⅛	22
St. Joseph Common	88½	88
Union Pacific	21⅛	22

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15.

Gold receipts	$454,422 72
Gold payments	70,342 30
Gold balance	83,709,213 69
Currency receipts	297,494 46
Currency payments	284,083 97
Currency balance	11,673,258 00
Customs	424,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1867	110
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅛	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	111	6s Currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	109⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64¾	Rhode Island 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	64½	Alabama 8s	99¾
Virginia 6s, old	64	Ark. 6s, Funded	58½
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	61½	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is.	56½
Virginia 6s, reg., old	50	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	88	Ohio 6s, '86	101¼
Georgia 7s, ind	80	Ill. Canal bds., '70	108
Georgia 7s, G. bds.	94½	Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
N. Car. 6s, old	48½	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
N. Car. Fund'g A. '66	38	Ill. War Loan	102
N. Car. new bds.	25½	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. Car. Sp. Tax	20	Ind. 5s	100
S. Car. 6s	73	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	106
S. Car. Jan. & July	57½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	106
S. Car. April & Oct.	59½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104½
Missouri 6s	90½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	104½
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104½
Louisiana 6s	68½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104½
La. 6s, levee bds.	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104½
La. 7s, Penit'y	73½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104½
California 7s	109	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90½	Tol. & W. Con. conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89½	Han. & Naples 1st	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Gt. West. 1st, '68	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98	Gt. West. 2d, '93	82½
Erie 1st Ext.	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82½
Erie 1st ind.	93	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	91½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	84½	Morris & Essex 1st	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	81½	Morris & Essex 2d	94
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Harlem 1st	100½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96½
Har. Con. & S. F.	87	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds.	91½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	80
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	96	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	99½	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94½
Central Pac. Bds.	94½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	97½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	80½	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	86½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	70½	Penin. R. R. Bds.	90
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	70	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	88½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103½
Alton & T. H. 1st	96½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref.	82½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. d.	88
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92½	Joliet & Chicago 1st	105
C. & N. W. Con. 7 ₱ c. c.	86½	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83½
Han. & St. Jos. L. G	107	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	59
Han. & St. Jos. conv.	105½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83½
Del., L. & West. 1st	101	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	81½
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90½	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	68
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	79	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87½	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st	80
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	79		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Commonwealth	90
Manhattan	150	Park	153½
Merchants'	113	Manuf. & Merchants'	99½
Mechanics'	136	Central National	102½
Union	145	Fourth National	108
America	148	Ninth National	109
City	225	Tenth National	121
Phenix	107	Oriental	158
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Gold Exchange	70
National	113	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	95
Merchants' Exchange	100	Del. & Hudson Canal	115
Leather Manufac'rs'	200	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	117	American Coal	38
Mech'ics' Bankg. Ass.	114½	Canton Co., Baltimore	72
Broadway	290	Cons. Coal of Mary'd	21
Ocean	89½	Cumb. Coal and Iron	28
Mercantile	126	Western Union Tel.	46½
American Exchange	114	Quicksilver Min. Co.	13
Chatham	165	Quicksilver Min. Pf.	16½
Bank of N. America	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	5½
Hanover	102	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	8½
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	21½
Peoples'	137½	Adams Express	67½
Grocers'	113	Wells-Fargo Express	39½
East River	116	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip.	1½
Nassau	108	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	45
Corn Exchange	125	United States Ex.	43
Continental	94	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101⅝
City 6s, new	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy	116⅛	117
Pennsylvania Central	59⅞	60
Reading	99⅛	99¼
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60½
Catawissa Preferred	39⅛	39⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅜
Northern Central	40	40⅜
Lehigh Navigation	35	35⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88⅜

The Nashville *Union* of Feb. 12 has the following in regard to the receipt of the overdue coupons on the State Debt. The holders of the Bonds, upon which default of Interest was made two years ago and since continued, are denied, it seems, even the poor privilege of selling their overdue coupons to pay taxes, which taxes should have been made sufficiently ample to cover the whole expenses and Interest of the State:

"On Friday last a report was quite extensively circulated in the city that Attorney-General HEISKELL had given it as his opinion that coupons on State bonds were receivable at the Treasurer's office in payment of taxes. The report, as we understand, spread rapidly, and quite a large number of persons sold their Tennessee money at 74 cents, and bought coupons at 52 cents. This had the effect to some extent of depreciating Tennessee money in the market. Dr. MORROW had been absent from the city, but returned in time to correct the impression that prevailed. We may state that the whole excitement grew out of the fact that Attorney-General HEISKELL had stated that perhaps the time would come when the law, which is somewhat ambiguous, would be thus construed. But the Treasurer soon corrected the impression, and stated that coupons were not received in payment of State taxes."

The *Mark Lane Express,* of Jan. 30, says:

"The past week has brought us an unexpected renewal of frost, the thermometer having sunk on the night of the 25th to 24°; and as very little snow then covered the ground, and there had previously been copious rains, some damage is to be apprehended. Already we hear that Winter Beans, Tares, and Barley have partially suffered, and with these fluctuations the Wheat cannot be safe. Some growers already think that harm is done, but there is no mistake that this second frost has done serious hurt to the Turnips, and holders of stock have been so assured of the difficulty of keeping it that they have preferred accepting lower prices. We do not, therefore, occupy any vantage ground, but still we would hope for a genial Spring as the best remedy. The calamities of France having brought a break-down and the capitulation of Paris, while our receipts of Wheat, both native and foreign, have been short, prices have further hardened to about the extent of 1s., with quite as much advance per sack and barrel on Flour, 37s. 6d. and more having been paid for Norfolk sacks, and 28s. 6d. and more for American barrels, some holders refusing to sell under 30s. It is now to be hoped that peace will be assured, and that a seed-time may yet be given to French farmers, or Europe itself may have partly to pay the penalty of this prolonged and sanguinary strife. It is evident from the continuance of very high prices in Germany that there are no large stocks anywhere to fall back upon, and in America almost every market has lately been a rising one; while the United Kingdom, in foreign Corn and Flour, has scarcely a month's consumption in store. Moreover, there is no prospect of any permanent reduction in meat with so little fodder, and we hear that Corn is going largely into consumption as its substitute. If so, our short crop of cereals cannot long hold out, and we shall be in danger of a general rise from our own necessities, without making any calculations for France or elsewhere. Large imports must, therefore, be wanted from the Black Sea on the opening of its ports, as well as American stores, so soon as the canals shall be free. It is well this year that the crop of Maize is favorably reported, as it may come in as a capital substitute for Wheat for human food, and make up for some of the deficiency in Spring Corn for general purposes. The arrivals off the coast since the 20th January, were 41 cargoes, 26 of which were Wheat, 7 Maize, 1 Barley, 4 Rye, and 3 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat—16 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, 48s. 10½d.@52s. 3d., Berdianski, 51s. 6d.@52s.; New Rostoff, 50s.; Sandomirka, 54s.; Rye, 3 cargoes, at 33s. 9d.@34s. 6d.; Flour, 2 cargoes, at 26s. 9d.@27s. 3d.; Maize, 15 cargoes, at 32s.@34s. 6d.; Beans, 1 cargo Saide, at 37s. 6d; Barley, 18 cargoes, at 26s. 6d.@28s.; Oats, 4 cargoes, 3 at 22s.@23s. 9d., and 1 at 17s. 6d., free on board at Riga. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 71,132 quarters at 32s. 9d., against 58,492 quarters at 43s. 6d., in 1870. The London averages were 55s. 8d. on 4,586 quarters. The imports into the kingdom for the week ending Jan. 21, were 560,317 cwts. Wheat, and 36,111 cwts. Flour."

The Proposed Mint and Coinage Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication to the *Bankers' Magazine* for this month furnishes extracts from a pamphlet containing the correspondence of the Department, at Washington, with various well-known Mint officers, on the subject of the bill "revising the laws relative to the Mints, Assay Offices, and coinage of the United States." It is important to understand the character of its provisions. Among them are the following:

1. The establishment of a Mint Bureau at Washington. 2. The consolidation of the office of Superintendent with that of the Treasurer. 3. The repeal of the coinage charge. 4. Authorizing the exchange of unparted for refined bars. 5. The substitution of copper nickel in place of the present bronze coins. 6. Excluding from the Mints and Assay Offices all deposits of silver bullion made for silver coins; such coins to be paid out at the Mints only at par, in exchange for gold coins. 7. Discontinuing the coinage of the silver dollar.

The extracts from correspondence copied into the *Bankers' Magazine* appear to have been selected with a view of recommending for adoption by Congress the above provisions.

It is due to the officers of the Mint, and others who have expressed contrary views on these topics, as published in the pamphlet before referred to, that their opinions should also be presented to the public. We propose, therefore, to supply this omission in the magazine article.

1. In relation to the proposed Mint Bureau at Washington, Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Director of the United States Mint, says:

"It does not appear to us that the public service is to be benefited by removing the office of Director to Washington."

Col. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, formerly Director of the Mint, says:

"I hold that the Director of the Mint, whose office is held at the principal Mint, can better perform the duties of his office than could such officer located at Washington, where there is no Mint."

Mr. FRANKLIN PEALE, former Coiner of the Mint, admits that the creation of the office of Director, as contemplated by this bill, "would be very judicious if the incumbent should be selected from among the most enlightened, scientific and moral men of the country; with anything less it would be only an aggravation of the evil under which we now suffer."

2. As to the consolidation of the office of Superintendent with that of the Treasurer, Gov. POLLOCK says:

"The propriety of merging the office of Superintendent and Treasurer in the Assay Office, New-York, is more than doubtful. The drawer and the payer of the warrants should never be the same person. The merger now suggested destroys a most salutary check, and necessarily, as recent events have shown. The proposed creation of the office of Assistant Superintendent cannot, and will not, remove the force of the objection to the merger of the offices named."

Col. SNOWDEN says:

"The proposition to unite the offices of Superintendent and Treasurer appears to me objectionable. The disbursements for labor, materials and supplies of all kinds used in a minting establishment, are paid by the Treasurer on the warrants of the Superintendent. Depositors of bullion are also paid on similar warrants. It would therefore seem improper to unite these offices in one person."

Prof. TORREY, assayer of the United States Assay Office, New-York, says:

"It is proposed to discontinue the office of Treasurer, which I have always thought was necessary, as a check on the Superintendent."

Mr. MASON, melter and refiner of the Assay Office, says:

"The separation of the United States Assay Office from the Independent Treasury will secure direct, responsible supervision of the Treasurer's department. By keeping distinct the offices of Superintendent and Treasurer, (or Deputy Treasurer,) the two will act as checks upon each other."

3. In regard to the repeal of the coinage charge, Mr. ROBERT PATTERSON, for many years connected with the United States Mint, says:

"The only Mint where coinage is free is the British, and the political economists and statesmen are so unanimous in recommending a seigniorage that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to introduce it into Great Britain. It would be strange if we, by retrograding while she is advancing, should become the sole exemplars of an exploded system. It would, in view of an international coinage, be especially inopportune to abandon a seigniorage, for it is recognized on all hands that under such a code there must be a tax, and a uniform tax, for coinage."

4. The exchange of imported for fine bars. This question was discussed for two or three days at the last session of Congress, and only five or six Senators were in favor of it. Notwithstanding it was thus rejected, a proviso, covering it, was introduced into an Appropriation bill only two days before the adjournment of Congress, and was thus put through.

5. As respects the substitution of copper nickel in place of the present bronze coins, Gov. POLLOCK says:

"There exists no necessity, no consideration of public interest or convenience, for a change in the present bronze, copper and nickel coinage, and the substitution of that proposed. In appearance, in size, weight and artistic device, the present is fully equal to the proposed base coinage; and as regards the bronze cent, in comparison with the nickel cent suggested, it is superior in every pretension, economy, convenience, easy recognition, &c. The copper nickel cent would be a small, inconvenient coin, so small as to be almost useless; and the cost of production, after a careful calculation by some of the most experienced officers of the Mint, would be equal to its nominal value in gold."

Mr. PEALE says, in regard to this point:

"I am clearly and decidedly of opinion that all the heterogeneous coinage of cents and their multiples made of silver, alloys of silver, copper and nickel, should cease, and nothing but cents should be made of bronze, of the usual proportions of copper and tin as the best in all respects of the known alloys."

6. The provisions in sections 21 and 27 of the new Mint bill are inconsistent, in stating that any owner of "gold and silver bullion may deposit," &c., "to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit, and that silver bullion, deposited by private holders, shall be paid for in silver bars or discs only, and that no deposit for coinage into silver coin shall be received."

7. In relation to discontinuing the coinage of the silver dollar, Col. SNOWDEN says:

"I see that it is proposed to demonetize the silver dollar. This I think unadvisable. Silver coins *below* the dollar are not now money in a proper sense, but only *tokens.* I do not like the idea of reducing the silver dollar to that level."

From the above quotations, taken verbatim from the same pamphlet which furnished the extracts for the *Bankers' Magazine,* it appears that there exists in the minds of Mint officers well-grounded objections to many of the provisions of the new bill.

We believe that the public interests will be best served by a statement of both sides of the question, and that the new Mint law ought not to pass in its present form. W.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer at par and interest
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	48	Leather, sides	3,764
Broom-corn, bales	134	Moss, bales	4
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Tar, bbls.	60
Cotton, bales	5,418	Oil, Elume, bbls.	43
Cotton-seed, bags	290	Pork, bbls.	2,844
Dried Fruit, pks.	96	Beef, pks.	557
Eggs, bbls.	459	Cut-meats, pks.	967
Flour, bbls.	8,589	Lard, tcs.	1,953
Wheat, bushels	10,800	Lard, kegs	382
Corn, bushels	15,800	Butter, pks.	1,185
Oats, bushels	3,750	Cheese, bxs.	824
Grass-seed, bushels	2,200	Grease, pks.	8
Beans, bushels	762	Dressed Hogs, No.	4,042
Peas, bushels	225	Pea-nuts, bags	400
B. E. Peas, bags	151	Rice, pks.	213
Corn-meal, bags	960	Tea, half chests	5
Hemp, bales	13	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	554
Hops, bales	132	Tobacco, hhds.	104
Hides, No.	536	Whisky, bbls.	217
Hides, bdls.	12	Wool, bales	18

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nevada,* for Liverpool—3,190 bales Cotton, 263 boxes Bacon, 2,034 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Lard, 551 boxes Cheese, 9,491 bushels Corn, 108 bales Furs, 40 tcs. Beef, 10 bbls Hair Restorer, 33 boxes Bay Rum, 20 sacks Drugs, 221 sacks Silver Ore, 15 pks. Tobacco.

By the bark *Stella,* for Liverpool—2,000 bbls. Naphtha, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,500 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *Caledonia,* for Glasgow—857 tcs. Lard, 2,475 bbls. Flour, 492 boxes Bacon, 157 boxes Clocks, 50 bbls. Oil, 32 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 417 bags Seed, 30 cases Sewing-Machines, 7,233 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 46 tcs. Tallow, 325 tcs. Beef, 43 bbls. Pork, 39 pks. Butter, 102 cases Cabinet Work.

By the bark *Gyda,* for Cork and orders—2,361 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer *Thuringia,* for Hamburg—932 bags Coffee, 54 pks. Furs and Skins, 452 boxes Extract Dyewood, 134 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 263 bales Tobacco, 6,019 bushels Corn, 190 cases Flavine, 2,244 bags Clover-seed, 30 boxes Extract Fustic, 20 bags Silver Ore, 63 cases Cigars, 30 bales Sponges, 21 boxes Preserves, 175 boxes Sewing-machines, 17 bags Bees-wax, 11 bbls. Honey, 19 pks. Machinery, 23 pks. Drugs, 17 boxes Clocks, 10 cases Essential Oil, 2,400 bags Pimento.

By the brig *Stockton,* for Corunna—364 hhds. Tobacco, 7,200 Staves.

By the bark *Eclipse,* for Gibraltar—300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10,489 cases Refined Petroleum, 10 cases Turpentine.

By the steamer *Riga,* for Bordeaux—1,550 cases Harness, 6,248 cases Ammunition, (49,984 rounds,) Battery Materials—53 cases Implements, 826 Wheels, 206 Limbers, 99 Caissons, 16 Forges, 66 Gun Carriages, 358 Ammunition Chests, 16 Battery Wagons; 9 Batteries, as follows: 18 Guns, 9 Limbers, 9 Gun Carriages, 36 Wheels. Total value of cargo, $398,776.

ASHES—Pots continue dull at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm but inactive. Samples of the *Donati's* cargo of 12,791 bags were brought on the market this afternoon, but no invoices were reported sold up to a late hour. In other kinds, business has been slow at previous figures. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14¾c.@15¾c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¾c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14¾c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13¼c.@16c.; Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—has declined ⅛c. ₱ ℔., under freer offerings, with a moderate inquiry noted for early, and a fairly active demand for forward delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,408 bales, for early delivery, including 3,600 bales to shippers, 655 bales to spinners, and 153 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 13,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 500 bales at 14⅝c.; March, 100 bales at 14⅝c., 400 bales at 14 9-16c., 100 bales at 14½c.; June, 100 bales at 15 1-16c., 200 bales at 15c. Exchanged—1,000 bales February for 1,000 bales March, equal terms. And today, for February, 100 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 7-16c., 900 bales at 14⅝c.; 200 bales each for February, March and April, at 14½c., average; March, 1,400 bales at 14 9-16c., 2,850 bales at 14½c.; April, 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,200 bales at 14⅝c.; 100 bales each April and May, at 14¾c., average; May, 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 400 bales at 14⅞c., 700 bales at 14¾c.; 100 bales each April, May, June, July and August, at 14¾c., average; June, 700 bales at 15c., 300 bales at 14 15-16c., 100 bales at 14⅞c.; 100 bales each May and June, at 14¾c., average; 100 bales June, 200 bales July, at 15c., together; July, 300 bales at 15c.; 250 bales free on board, Savannah, on private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March 14 54c., April 14 72c., February sold at 14⅜c., June sold at 15c. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 5,418 bales, including 2,230 bales ₱ rail, 84 bales from New-Orleans, 1,357 bales Charleston, 673 bales New-York, 1,096 bales Savannah.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	13⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅝	13⅞	14	14⅛
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14¾	14⅞
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15½
Good Middling	16	16¼	16⅜	16½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,508
Receipts last week	30,097
Receipts the preceding week	31,976
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	643,220
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	3,190
Exports since Sept. 1	343,942
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	101,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in, and has been quoted a shade lower, in most instances, with freer offerings noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,350 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 85@$6 40; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$6 95; very good to fancy, $6 95@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 65@$6 95; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 65@$5 85
Sour Flour	5 40@ 6 60
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 40
Extra State	6 70@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 6 95
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been quite dull at drooping rates; sales reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 20@$9 75 for good to choice Extra; $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 210 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 65@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 70@$4 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Southern, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 235 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour has been in some demand at $2 75@$3 20 ₱ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 25@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 65@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@22 00

GRAIN—There has been a very moderate movement reported in Wheat at a further yielding of 1c.@2c. a bushel in values, under somewhat freer offerings of stock and less favorable Liverpool advices. The demand has been on a restricted scale from all sources. Shippers and millers have been operating with reserve. There has been some speculative call noted, but not of a very confident temper. The main inquiry has been for new crop Spring at $1 54½ for prime No. 2 afloat; $1 52@$1 53 for straight to choice do., in store, the latter called No. 1, and $1 53 for straight No. 1 Chicago, in store. Old Spring, Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) and White Wheat have been in slack request and less buoyant as to price. The general market closed about steady, on the basis of the modified quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 58@$1 68; Red and Amber Western at $1 55@$1 60; No. 1 Spring, $1 53 in store; No. 2 do., $1 52@$1 54½, in store and afloat; Old Spring, part at $1 43@$1 45; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 60; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 64@$1 60; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in more request for home use and shipment, and desirable lots, particularly of high Mixed Western, have been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,500 bushels at 84½c.@85½c. for new Mixed Western, closing at about 85c. for prime samples; 82c.@86c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 85c.@95c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for old lots, from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been more active at $1 12 for prime Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel; sales 18,500 bushels, chiefly in store. Barley has been in moderate demand at $1 07@$1 12 for Canada West, and $1 05 for Western, delivered; sales, 10,750 bushels. Barley-malt has been quite dull at $1 05@$1 20 for Canada, and 90c.@92½c. for State, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less confident demand and rather less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c.@67c., in store, for New Mixed Western; 68c.@70c. for New State; 67c.@70c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 2,475 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, and 7,233 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 9,491 bushels Corn for Liverpool; and 6,019 bushels Corn for Hamburg.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate request at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw has been selling in lots at 80c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870; and 2c.@5c. for older growths, ₱ ℔. Really prime samples are offered sparingly. Receipts, 132 bales; exports, —bales.

MOLASSES—There has been a more active movement in foreign and domestic, but generally at prices favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of two cargoes new crop Cuba Muscovado, and one of Clayed Cuba, in all 1,152 hhds. and 126 tcs., at an average of equal to about 32c.; also, 577 bbls. New-Orleans, part at auction, at from 55c.@70c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 35c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 40c.@70c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quiet and quoted weak at about $2 50 for Strained, with sales reported of 550 bbls.; exports, 1,560 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noted. Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet at 52c.@52½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; exports, 100 bbls. and 10 cases. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@53½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 45@$8 50 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—There has been very little inquiry noted for Crude in bulk, which has been quoted nominal at 14½c.@15c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude continues inactive at 18¾c.@19c. here, and 18¼c.@18½c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,440 bbls. The Creek advices are of a dull market. Lower Road deliveries have been quoted at from $4 40@$4 45 ₱ bbl. Refined has been in moderate request, and mostly for export, at about steady figures, with sales reported since our last of 5,600 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24½c.; and 4,600 bbls. do., first half of March, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. Also in Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 24½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 200 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 300 bbls. and 10,489 cases for Gibraltar and orders. And from Philadelphia, 500 gallons for Mayaguez. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in light demand and quoted at from 30¼c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive and somewhat nominal on the basis of 10½c.@11c., in shipping order; 15½c. in cases, and 5c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. The export clearances include 2,000 bbls. Naphtha for Liverpool, and 2,361 bbls. do. for Cork and orders.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate call for Mess Pork at about previous figures, the advantage having been in favor of purchasers. Prime Mess has been salable and steady. A limited inquiry has been noted for other kinds at essentially unchanged figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,450 bbls. at $22 75@$23, chiefly at $23 for New Mess, $22 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $22 50 for Western Prime Mess, and $24 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a fairly active inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $22 75, seller February and March, and $23 seller April. Sales since our last, 4,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and less firm, within the range of 9⅝c.@10c., chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c., for Western, and 10c.@11c. for City. Cut-meats have been in moderate demand at full rates; sales have been reported of equal to 225 pkgs. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has been quiet but quoted firm, and not offered freely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 270 bxs. at 12½c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear and 11½c. for Short Rib, ₱ ℔. Lard has been held quite firmly, with a fair inquiry noted, partly for export; sales have been reported since our last of 965 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12⅞c.@13⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13⅛c.@13⅜c. for New Western Steam, and 12¾c.@13c. for City, ₱ ℔. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13⅜c., and April at 13½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request at unchanged rates; sales have been reported of 225 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand, chiefly for export, at $24@$28 50 Prime Mess; $28@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 700 tcs. Beef Hams have been inquired for at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 235 bbls. Butter continues in fair request and steady. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@43c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,185 pkgs. Cheese has been in demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 824 boxes. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 7,178 pkgs. The market has ruled firmly and steadily, since our last, with a better demand for all classes of stock, from both local and coastwise trade. The export inquiry for low grades has been checked by ill-timed speculation and the advanced pretensions of holders, but it may be renewed if prompt action is taken in meeting fairly a fair market demand. The period is now so brief before the new crop of Butter makes its appearance, and the necessity of cleaning the market of old crop so imperative before that occurs, that all speculation for a higher range of prices is completely baffled, and the prospect thus favors a complete absorption of the present crop at the present range of prices. We quote:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	35@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	34@36
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	34@36
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ ℔	40@43
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ ℔	34@37
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ ℔	30@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₱ ℔	28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ ℔	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	32@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ ℔	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	22@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	22@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ ℔	16@18
Common and White, Western and State Stock	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ ℔	22@25
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ ℔	23@26
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ ℔	20@22

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 918 boxes. The market for really good to strictly fine Factories and Farm Dairies has assumed a more healthy shape, and with a better demand from both local and coastwise trade, and at least a better and more real inquiry on the part of exporters, prices are decidedly firm, and the prospect favors a maintenance of our quotations. Low grades and the medium qualities have been quietly picked up during the past two weeks, and that class of stock is very largely diminished. The market closes with great firmness. We quote:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ ℔	16 @16½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ ℔	14½@15½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ ℔	12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ ℔	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ ℔	15¼@15¾
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ ℔	13½@15
Western, fair to good, ₱ ℔	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ ℔	10 @11½

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been more liberal, and the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers, leading to a freer movement. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,117 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, and Demerara at from 7¾c.@11¼c.; 35 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at 8¾c.@10c.; and 2,023 boxes Havanas at from 8⅛c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9¾c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined have been in moderate request at from 11c.@13½c. The current quotations for Hard were 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; A's 12⅝c.@12¾c.; B's, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Extra C's, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; and Yellow, 11c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported since our last of 205,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c., for Prime; also, 100,000 ℔s. prime Stearine, in hhds., at 13¼c., and 30,000 ℔s. do., seller to July 1, at 13c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in quite moderate demand at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 330 bbls. at 93c.@93½c., for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 217 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quoted steady, but has been comparatively lifeless, since our last. Room has been in rather better supply, but held with firmness. The demand has been limited, as shippers have been unwilling to pay asking rates. There has been a slow inquiry noted for vessels on charter in all lines of trade. For Liverpool there were taken 350 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. by steam, and 5-16d.@11-32d. by sail, ₱ ℔.; 15,500 bushels Wheat and Corn, by steam, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon and 250 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; 150 bbls. Pork, by sail, on private terms; 850 tcs. Beef, chiefly by steam, at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 170 bags Cloverseed, by steam, at 35s.; and, rumored, 150 hhds. Tallow, part by sail, at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; also, a British ship of 1,383 tons register, reported as having been placed on the berth for general cargo; a British bark, of 394 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms; an American ship, with equal to 4,000 bales Cotton from New-Orleans; also, on private terms. For London, 650 bbls. Flour, by rail, part at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 250 tcs. Beef, at 4s. ₱ tierce. For Antwerp, a British ship, with equal to 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; a bark of about 620 tons, and another, of 320 tons register, hence with general cargo, on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, but without reliable particulars.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday Feb. 15, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock was quite small on this afternoon, owing to the fact, that there were no fresh arrivals on hand. The stock-trains arrived on time, but in consequence of the encumbered condition of the termini, could not unload. All stock due today will be on sale to-morrow. No quotations in Horned Cattle. Veal scarce and in demand, from 10c.@13c. ₱ ℔; general sales effected from 11c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.; 12 head sold at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market; 208 Sheep, weight 16,080 ℔s. sold at 6¼c. ₱ ℔. From scarcity of stock, market ¼c. better than yesterday's. At Fortieth-street Hog Market a small number of medium quality Hogs sold at 8⅛c. ₱ ℔., on live weight.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Feb. 13, 1871—2,655 head of Horned Cattle, 5,608 Sheep, 2 Cows, 8 Veals, 100 Hogs; on transit to New-York City 46 Horses. Fresh arrivals this day—8 cars of Sheep, 1 car of Horses.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 15, 1871, 8,760 Hogs; 4 cars due this day.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
HOME and BLUE DEVILS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Salvotti, Messrs. Wehli, Remmertz and McDonald.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
VALERIE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
CONCERT OF THE EUTERPE SOCIETY.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. G. J. MINGINS. Subject: "Our City and City Life."

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

The verification of the elections occupied the National Assembly yesterday. The returns from Alsace and Lorraine called forth warm expressions of sympathy. The resignation of Garibaldi has been accepted, and thanks were returned to the Italian patriot for his services. The Berlin *Correspondenz* says that when there is a probability of arriving at an understanding with France as to a basis of peace, the armistice will be extended, otherwise the war will be resumed energetically. The Parisian journals are excited over the proposed entry of the German Army into the city. Sealed letters may now be transmitted by mail. The people of Rouen have vainly appealed to the German commander for an abatement in his demand. The people of Havre say exactions are imposed by the Germans in violation of the armistice. Gen. Faidherbe is said to have informed the Government that the Army of the North is ready to meet either the invaders or the internal disturbers of the country. The interruption to railroad communication between between Lille and Paris is now ascribed to excess of traffic blocking the road.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Romanian excitement is decreasing, as the idea of a change of dynasty is disappearing from the public mind....The death of Count Mensdorf is announced in a Prague telegram....Prince Napoleon is in London, and, it is said, he will take up permanent residence in that city....Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday night, said the Joint High Commission, to meet in Washington, is without power to settle the fishery question, and is only authorized to frame a plan to be submitted to the respective Governments. In the House of Commons the correspondence on the sinking of the colliers in the Seine was promised at an early day, and the confidence of the Government was expressed that Bismarck would redeem his promises....A riotous demonstration occurred in Cork on the 14th, over a released Fenian captain. The mob was dispersed by the mounted Police.

CANADA.

The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened, yesterday, at Ottawa, by the Governor, Lord Lisgar, who, in the speech, compliments the militia for their conduct during the Fenian raid, and intimates that Manitoba, under the self-governing Constitution granted, is pursuing a prosperous career. Speaking of the petition of British Columbia to enter the Confederation, he points to a liberal land policy, to encourage immigration. The fishery question, he says, has, with other questions between Canada and the United States, been referred to the High Commission at Washington. Assimilation of the currency is also spoken of. An animated debate on the fishery question was held in the Nova Scotia Assembly on Tuesday. A resolution was submitted urging the Governor-General of Canada to see that the rights of Nova Scotia were not conceded. Speakers for the Administration said their fear was that the fisheries would be given up in settlement of the *Alabama* claims. The presence of Sir John A. Macdonald on the Commission was regarded as unfavorable to the interests of the maritime Provinces.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several resolutions were adopted, among them one directing the Committee on Commerce to consider the expediency of providing for the regulation of railroads so as to prevent loss of life, and one calling for the instructions to the commander of the *Tennessee*, and the names of other vessels in the waters of San Domingo. The resolution of the Legislature of Indiana withdrawing their ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was then taken up, to allow Mr. Morton to make a speech on the subject. The speech was made, and Mr. Blair replied at some length, condemning the course of the dominant party in securing the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Schurz arose to speak on the subject, but, objection being made, the subject had to go over. The ocean telegraph question was then taken up, but soon laid aside to give place for the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill. There was an evening session, in which its consideration was continued, but no action was reached upon it, except the adoption of an amendment fixing the salary of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court at $8,500, and that of the Associate Justices at $8,000.

In the House, the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment and to secure the right of citizens to vote was taken up at the opening of the session, and gave rise to a long debate. The bill was opposed by Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Cox, and other Democratic members, and advocated by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Bingham, and several Republican members. The provision for calling on the military at elections was stricken out, and the bill then passed by nearly a party vote. There was no other business of importance disposed of. At the session which was held in the evening, reports from the Judiciary Committee were received, but none of the important bills were acted upon.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole yesterday, ordered to a third reading the bill relating to the widening and straightening of Broadway. Mr. Tweed moved that the bill, under a suspension of the rules, be read a third time then, but the vote was 16 for and 13 against the motion—not two-thirds. Mr. Tweed moved a reconsideration, and, pending the question, the Senate took a fifteen minutes' recess. On reassembling a debate ensued, and the bill was passed by 17 to 14. Among the bills introduced was one prohibiting foreign insurance companies from insuring for any greater amount in proportion to their capital than companies organized under the State laws may do. Another was introduced to repeal the act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths, passed April 28, 1847. In the Assembly, petitions were presented against the use of public money in refunding money paid by drafted men. Mr. Goodrich presented the petition of English and American stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, representing $15,553,800, which, with the amount represented in a former petition, exceeds the original stock, praying for the repeal of the "Erie Directors" act. The bill providing for a Board to examine the qualifications of druggists' clerks in New-York City, was passed. The bill fixing the fees and costs in Surrogates' Courts was rejected by 45 to 53, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. A bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was reported for the consideration of the House. The Senate joint resolution for a recess from the 17th to the 27th inst. was concurred in. An evening session was held, which was mainly devoted to the general order of business.

GENERAL.

Advices from South America to Jan. 22 are received by way of Lisbon. Many persons were killed by a collision on the St. Paul Railroad. A ministerial crisis was imminent in Brazil. The revolution at Montevideo was still in progress.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund are in session in Philadelphia.

Acting Captain-General Valmaseda, while on his tour of inspection through Cuba, will, it is surmised, receive personally the surrender of several important leaders. Although the amnesty expired yesterday, the policy of conciliation will be continued as if the amnesty was still in operation.

The Montreal express train on the Hudson River Railroad from this City on Tuesday night, was run into near Spuyten Duyvil Creek by the Yonkers train, and one car nearly demolished and the platforms of others shattered. Several passengers were thrown from their bunks and severely injured, and the conductor of the Yonkers train was thrown down an embankment.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Hartford, Conn., District, (Hartford and Tolland Counties,) yesterday nominated Dr. A. R. Goodrich.

A route for a ship-canal has been surveyed from Suisoon Bay to Stockton, Cal., through the valley of San Joaquin.

The New-Jersey Senate, yesterday, ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. A committee of four has been appointed in the Senate in reference to the removal of the State capital to Elizabeth.

The President has approved and signed the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to the widows of deceased soldiers.

The Coroner's jury in the case of John N. Collier, who was killed by a railroad train at Auburndale, Mass., censures the officers of the Boston and Albany Railroad for ejecting a man from the express train between stations contrary to their rules, and for negligence in not attempting to stop the inward-bound express train previous to the accident.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Third Connecticut District met in Norwich yesterday, and renominated H. H. Starkweather for a third term by a vote of 71 to 34.

All the collieries at Mount Carmel, Penn., resumed work yesterday morning except one, which will commence today. The miners at Tamaqua still adhere to the $3 basis. Two collieries are preparing to resume work. A Pottsville telegram says there was no resumption yesterday. The general feeling prevailing among the operatives is there will be no resumption at present.

The Homeopathic State Medical Society is in session at Albany. The Medical Superintendent of the proposed insane asylum at Middletown, Orange County, reported that they had raised from donations $25,000 for the proposed asylum.

The argument on the motion for a new trial of Rulloff, convicted of murder at Binghamton, began in Albany yesterday.

Capt. Peabody, yesterday, was brought before the United States Commissioners' Court, on the charge of inhumanity to his crew, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000. His two mates were also placed under bonds. The examination will take place on Saturday, at 10 A. M.

The Last Humiliation for Paris.

The Emperor of Germany was a boy of ten years old when the great Corsican made his triumphal entry into Berlin, and carried off the statue of Victory from the gate of Brandenburg to deck a capital enriched by the spoils of Europe. There is probably no period of his life of which his mind still bears a more vivid recollection than those days of gloom and despair that witnessed the retreat of Frederick William III. and his family to the last refuge of Königsberg. The star of the Prussian monarchy seemed about to set in endless night, the traditions of Frederick the Great were about to vanish along with the territory he had acquired, and the Hohenzollerns were apparently doomed to sink into the rank of simple Margraves, from which their greatness had sprung. It is true that seven years later all this was changed, that Leipsic had proved Germany to be able to cope with the soldiers of the first Empire, and had enabled Blucher to claim that ravished emblem of victory which the Parisians had dreamt they were never to part with. But, great as must have been the satisfaction with which young Prince William assisted at the campaigns of 1813-15, we may safely assume that the profanation of the ancient seat of his family, and the capital which his ancestors had labored so hard to adorn, left a rankling wound in a mind singularly intense in its attachments, and wonderfully unbending in its antipathies.

To some such personal causes, as well as to the existence of similar feelings in a large section of the German people, must be ascribed the inflexible determination of the Emperor William to make a triumphal entry into Paris. What was good enough for the capital of Prussia is not too much for the capital of France to submit to. The arch of triumph that commemorates among other things Jena and the occupation of Berlin, will look down upon the German hosts darkening the broad expanse of the Champs Elysées, and the Parisians must be duly grateful if the memorial of the exploits of the Grand Army does not find itself denuded of some of Rude's choicest groups, which would form so valuable a contribution to the Berlin Art Museum. Thus, the stern old soldier of seventy-four, suffering as he is from the nervous prostration following an unbroken strain of about seven months' duration, metes out the retribution of the capital that cheered its spoiled military darlings with shouts of "To Berlin." Between the wildly enthusiastic crowds of July, and the sombre, silent citizens that will receive the German soldiers as they would a great public funeral, there is a contrast which is as mournful as it is instructive. On certain sections of the Parisian populace, it will, doubtless, have some such effect as the wildly vindictive one with which the organs of the "Reds" endeavor to inspire the people. On the great majority there is some reason to hope that it may operate as a great moral lesson, pointing to the certainty that those who sow the wind will one day be compelled to reap the whirlwind.

Education in Brooklyn.

Some of the Brooklyn papers are just now discussing whether the public schools of that city are a success. Their remarks are based upon the last annual report of the School Superintendent. It appears that there are about ninety thousand children in that city of an age to go to school, of whom sixty-three thousand have been registered on the rolls of the public schools. The average number of children present each day has been about thirty-two thousand. There are, of course, many private schools; but as few of these have over 150 scholars a piece, the bulk of the children of the city must be instructed in the public schools, if they are taught at all. Considering the number of children registered in the public schools, the attendance is not so large as might be expected, and yet the schools are capable of affording only forty thousand sittings, or about ten thousand more than the average attendance. The number of teachers employed in these schools is 720, or about one teacher to every fifty scholars. As so large a class of scholars would often be unwieldy, the practical working of the system is to keep the higher or grammar classes comparatively small, and the lower classes proportionately large. As these lower classes are taught by girls, few of whom have had any adequate preparation for such employment, the child that receives only its due share of the learning such teachers can impart is not likely to have its brain overtasked.

The *Eagle*, in which these statements appear, finds fault with the Board of Education for erecting buildings ill suited for the purposes of teachers, and suggests that fewer of these structures be built, and that better salaries be paid. Now, although the editor of the *Eagle* has, until recently, been a prominent member of the very Board he finds fault with, he seems to have lost sight of one of the most serious difficulties in the way of having thoroughly successful public schools in Brooklyn. The fact is that Brooklyn, though the third city in the Union, has no High School or Normal School where young men and women desirous of becoming teachers can be educated for their calling free of charge. The Packer Institute offers educational facilities of a high order to those girls whose parents can afford to pay for their tuition, and the Polytechnic to boys similarly situated. There are a few free scholarships at each of the above institutions, but they are, nevertheless, practically closed to the sons and daughters of the laboring class. In this City, young men can be instructed in more advanced studies at the Free Academy, now the City College, while the Twelfth-street School, and the Normal School recently opened at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, afford abundant facilities for girls who desire to become teachers. Nearly all of the large cities in the country have public high schools, and many of them normal schools, but Brooklyn is still without either, and no mention has been made of starting any, so far as we know. One reason for this strange omission is stated to be that several of the Trustees of the Packer and the Polytechnic, or those interested in these institutions, have at various times been members of the Board of Education, and have been prompt to crush all attempts to establish public schools of a higher grade, lest the private academies in which they are stockholders might suffer. There can be no question that the establishment of a normal school in Brooklyn would do much to injure the Packer and Polytechnic, but that is no reason why one should not be established, since it is imperatively demanded. As matters stand now, the supply of well-educated teachers for Brooklyn public schools must come from somewhere else, or, at least, the best teachers must receive their education elsewhere. This plan of selecting graduates of outside institutions is followed, of necessity, in filling the higher grades of instructors, but the lower positions are filled by selection from scholars of the grammar schools, and not always by the best or most advanced of them. These teachers, therefore, are not to blame if they are raw, undisciplined, and immature, as the *Eagle* describes them, since they have availed themselves of the only facilities for fitting themselves for their positions which they could command. An incompetent teacher is naturally not an attractive or efficient one, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the Brooklyn schools do not succeed very well. Let Brooklyn provide better education for her teachers, and there will be less need for complaint of her public schools.

Southern Outrages.

It is not probable that any immediate action will be taken in regard to the bill brought before the House by Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina. Mr. Butler is made responsible for its paternity, and its general scope and purpose will no doubt commend themselves to the more extreme members of the Reconstruction Committee. The necessity of protecting loyal and peaceable citizens of the South is becoming too apparent to be disregarded, and unless an early change occur, we may be sure that the legislative power will be exerted to atone for the feebleness or negligence of Southern authorities.

Any further legislation upon this subject will, however, be premature until the inquiry undertaken by Mr. Morton's Special Committee is completed. At present it is difficult to ascertain the truth. What are the prevailing characteristics of the outrages that abound in many parts of the South? Is their origin political, or are they products of a lawlessness indicative of social demoralization? Is the failure to arrest and punish offenders due to a disaffected local opinion, to the weakness and incapacity of local authority, or the connivance of jurors and officials? These questions, and others like them, must be answered before Congress can thoroughly understand the ground to be covered by any new enactment. And the duty of the Special Committee is to furnish answers that will carry conviction to the minds of the people. A partisan version of the case will not be sufficient. Facts are wanted above all things. For only after facts have been impartially acquired and fairly analyzed, will it be possible to comprehend the evils that need attention, or to devise just and efficient methods of correcting them.

The Cobb-Butler bill, then, is somewhat premature. It assumes that a certain order of things exists, and proceeds to apply vigorous and characteristic remedies. They may be proved to be the best possible remedies. Harsh and aggressive as they seem to be, nothing less may be equal to the exigencies to be met. But a little delay is expedient. Let us know how the case really stands before attempting to legislate for it. Some blundering may be thus avoided, and the majority in Congress will have the satisfaction of giving effect to an intelligent public opinion, instead of proceeding on a basis of whose merits the public are ignorant.

To Encourage the Others.

It is one of the marks of an inferior civilization to revenge itself cruelly on the shortcomings of its servants. In Eastern countries the bow-string and the scimiter kept the wheels of domestic economy working smoothly, and it may have been the prescience of despair which induced that historical cook of Louis XIV. to commit suicide because the soup was not ready in time. Not even in our gentler times are ladies altogether free from that impetuosity of spirit which led a certain great lady of Charles II.'s time, as Pepys tells us in his diary, to cuff her maid soundly whenever she failed to please her. As a rule, however, we have learned milder manners in dealing with those who serve us. The day has probably gone by forever when a member of Congress could kill a waiter with impunity because his steak was tough. One Southern gentleman in Mississippi, however, appears disposed to renew the old order of things. The neglect of a mechanic to fulfill the letter of his contract seems to him so grievous an offense that only blood and slaughter could adequately punish it. To do him justice, he is frank enough to state his convictions on the subject in advance to every wretched artisan whom he honors with his custom. So he went to a shoemaker the other day—a colored shoemaker—and ordered a pair of boots. He desired them finished by a specified hour, and, to encourage his workman to a prompt performance of the contract, announced that if the boots were not ready by the designated time, or if they failed to fit, he would kill the maker on the spot. On the appointed day, *Bombastes Furioso* proceeded to get his boots, accompanied by a number of friends to see fair play, after the Mississippi fashion. The boots were found unsatisfactory, and the exacting Mississippian avenged his insulted dignity by shooting off the shoemaker's head with a double-barrelled shot-gun.

Apparently this exploit is a little too mediæval for the taste of a community which cultivates murder as one of the fine arts. The hero of the achievement has been taken into custody, and the local paper from which we quote this story goes so far as to presume "that every reasonable endeavor will be made on the part of the officers of the law to mete out justice to him." While we trust that the officers of the law will do nothing unreasonable, we hope that Mr. Casteel (the appropriate name of this resolute employer) will at least be fined, or in some reasonable way discouraged from promiscuous indulgence in his theory of trade. At his present rate we shall speedily have no shoemakers left.

Double Government in Rome.

The Italian Parliament has, by a vote of 204 against 139, confirmed the Ministerial policy of securing the inviolability of the residence of the Pope. That is to say, the Vatican and its immediate surroundings occupying that portion of Rome which is situated on the left bank of the Tiber, and which is commonly known as the Leonine City, is to be independent of the civil jurisdiction which extends over the rest of Italy. The temporal power is scotched, but hardly killed as yet, and in his little domain the Pope may still fancy himself among the great ones of the earth, since no uniform save that of his own officers need be visible within his gates, and no external power can exact any service from those who choose to attach themselves to his person. The majority of the Italian Deputies may have good reasons of political expediency for ratifying the Ministerial policy. It may be an equivalent for the promised Papal indorsement of young Amadeus in Spain; it may be a bid for the recall of that mysterious ban known as the "major excommunication," under which King Victor Emmanuel has lived without apparent detriment for several years, or it may be a concession to the slender Catholic prejudices of the Italian people. In any case, it is likely to be productive of awkward complications. The great Cavour's simple formula for Italy was "a free Church in a free State." The new concession to the Papacy departs from that principle, in so far as it admits the theory that one who in the eye of the law is but the chief officer of a religious association, has certain prerogatives that place him and his household outside of, and above, the law. Historical students are ready enough to admit that during the rude ages when they existed, something might be said in favor of the religious sanctuaries of mediæval Europe. It is no less obvious, however, that they would be, today, a gross anachronism and a fertile source of abuse. The temporal power of the Pope belongs to a precisely similar category, and its recognition, even under the most mitigated form, is a perpetual incitement to the endeavors made by the ruling party in the Church of Rome, all over the world, to place its ministers and its institutions beyond the control of the civil laws under which they live.

The determined war which the Anti-Gallican party in the Church of Rome has waged for centuries against the existence, within the Church, of the common obligations of citizenship, is one of the most instructive of historical movements. It is likewise exceedingly curious to find that the only other section of Christendom that has ever seriously waged a similar warfare has been the very opposite of Romanism—the Scotch Covenanters and their doctrinal descendants. In the one case, however, the battle was for the rights of individual conscience—for spiritual republicanism, in fact—while the other was for the entire submission of the individual to the Church and her recognized head—in other words, for spiritual despotism. The results that have emanated from both struggles have been like in kind to the principles that animated them. It concerns every State in the world to know that the temporal independence of the head of the Romish Church is still considered as an essential addition to his prerogatives, for the spiritual community that looks to Rome for guidance is to be found among every nation under the sun. There are wise and far-seeing men in the Catholic communion who believed a new era was dawning for their Church when the legacy of Pepin was finally swept away, and the Bishop of Rome was once more relegated to the spiritual functions with which a militant church intrusted him. But it was, perhaps, too much to expect that, even in these swift-moving times, an abuse hallowed by centuries should perish in a decade. Accordingly, the independence of the Leonine City remains as the "rump" of the States of the Church, and will probably drag out a few years more, till some Italian Protector makes as short work of it as Cromwell did with the "rump" of a different institution.

Iron Instead of Wood.

Architecture, in our large cities, owes much to iron, and the debt increases year by year. It seems but yesterday that the first experiment was made by way of testing the usefulness of iron for building purposes; and many a New-Yorker can remember that tall structure in Centre-street, in whose erection this material, for the first time, bore a prominent part. For years afterward no other attempt was made in the same direction. But, meanwhile, the facilities for obtaining and working iron increased, and by degrees builders made room in their minds for the idea that, in the essentials of strength, durability, and variety of adaptation, iron might possibly be the equal of any other material. This step gained, architects gave countenance to the novelty, and, giving a rein to tasteful fancy, soon educated the public mind to an appreciation of the new building material. The final triumph is seen in the many beautiful specimens of iron architecture which ornament our principal streets.

That this has been a development of vast practical utility, no one will now question; the only wonder is that it was delayed so long. Capitalists have been compelled to recognize the advantages offered by a building material which combines that blissful element, economy, with every other essential of success. Beginning with the minor trimmings, builders have gone on progressively, until beams, girders, arches, fluted columns, massive pillars, and, finally, entire fronts, furnish iron with a most varied field of usefulness. When whole squares are occupied with a single iron structure, like that of Stewart's retail store, and iron arches like those of the new Vanderbilt depot, may safely span a space of three hundred feet, it becomes a matter of doubt whether we have at present made more than a mere beginning in the use of this metal.

But there is another view which it is necessary to take of this subject, in the interests of the public. There is danger of taking too much for granted, both as to the safety and the durability of some of these hastily-erected iron buildings. And, even in those most carefully constructed, defects of a fatal sort may too easily find admission. It is safe to assume that comparatively few of the thousands of beams and girders, upon which so much depends, are very rigorously tested before they are put in place. Elsewhere, if not here, there has been discovered much faulty construction in this particular. The too general use of slight iron columns, as a support to beams, is open to adverse criticisim. Often, perhaps usually, a structure of double width has no central support other than these iron pipe-stems, which are thus made to do duty for substantial partition walls. In the absence of any system of preliminary testing, there is no guarantee against the "caving in," at any time, of the whole structure. Where, as often happens, floor after floor, from cellar to attic, is made dependent upon such frail stays as these, it becomes a very practical question how far it may be wise to carry this hazardous experiment.

The accepted theory that iron buildings are fire-proof, or that an admixture of iron renders other structures fire-proof, is not always borne out by experience. It is alleged by some that the effect of heat upon the iron components of a building is to warp and weaken them to a degree which increases the danger of destruction. But a well-built edifice of iron is capable of withstanding all ordinary accidents, and by a system of preliminary testing, and the use of stouter columns, many of the other dangers referred to may be diminished.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some months ago we warned the public that the Broadway Extension Scheme would turn out to be one of the greatest swindles—there is no other word for it—ever attempted by Tweed, Sweeny & Co. The details of the affair might have been kept secret for some time longer but for the sudden death of Mr. Watson, County Auditor, who was to receive all the money arising from damages assessed, and pay over the larger part to the Ring, and the smaller part to the property-owners. Of course, many of the property-owners were privy to the neat little plot, and did not care how much Tweed and his friends pocketed, so long as they got considerably more than the fair value of their property. It was a case of "give me halves and I'll hold my tongue." But when Watson died, exposure of the transaction was inevitable, and the property-owners seemed likely to get even more than Tweed had allotted to them as their share of the plunder. Hence the astute "Boss" soon took care to introduce a bill annulling the entire arrangement, until he could get another Watson to act as go-between with the booty. Tweed pretended, on Tuesday, that he "knew nothing about the matter until his attention was called to it by the newspapers." Innocent creatures! He and his friend the Governor are almost too unsophisticated for a world in which they are obliged to be the reluctant spectators of so much roguery and cheating. The revised bill was passed yesterday in the Senate by a combined Democratic vote. It is now known that the Tweedites were to make from four to five millions out of this job. Innocence, we see from this, is sometimes rewarded.

Senator Norton is said to be particularly anxious to close the doors of the Children's Aid Society. The sole offense of that excellent institution is that it does not undertake to teach the Roman Catholic religion to poor children who go to it for help and shelter. Senator Norton wishes every charitable Society in the State to adopt the "true faith," and as the Children's Aid Society applies itself to the relief of distress, and not to the work of making proselytes, he is determined to deal a fatal blow at that if he can. Many things which seem wildly impossible can be done in this City, but Senator Norton, with the Tammany Ring to back him, may find it a little too hard a job to extinguish or disable all charities which are not avowedly Roman Catholic. Is there any harm in gathering the poor little waifs from our streets, and sending them to the West, where they may have a chance of growing into honest men and women? Senator Norton thinks that there is, unless you also engage to drive the outcasts into the Pope's fold. One of his witnesses has brought the accusation against the Children's Aid Society that it "invites Protestants to officiate at the lodging-houses." Is not that quite sufficient to justify the suppression of the charity?

People who have cried out that it would "do no good" to show up the misgovernment of this City may now perhaps begin to change their opinions. If we have succeeded in modifying some of the minor miseries of New-York, it is at least a promising beginning. When have the present rulers caused such efforts to be made for cleaning Broadway and other thoroughfares as we now see going on? Yesterday an army of men was set to work to clear away the snow. But for the long-continued attacks on the Tweedites, not one shovel or broom would have been seen at work. There is some chance now that streets like Madison-avenue will receive attention, and that stage and car companies will not be allowed to shovel the snow up in the middle of the road, and down each side, like impassable walls—thus almost completely stopping carriage traffic. For these reforms, slight as they are in comparison with what we demand, the public have to thank the papers which brought the local officials to a partial sense of their duty.

Strange statements are sometimes made in relation to events in Indian history. Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, in a lecture recently delivered in this City, declared that during the mutinies the "Hindoos were promised pardon on condition that they changed their religion." Where on earth so absurd a story could have originated Mr. Collyer did not say, but surely he knows that the present Government in India has never tried to control the religion of the natives in any way, and that the very rumor, utterly unfounded, that it *intended* to do so, gave rise to the mutinies. Does Mr. Collyer really believe that Christianity has ever been thrust upon the natives at the point of the sword? If he does, let him write to any American missionary who has been some years in India, and ascertain the truth. Again, the London correspondent of the *Tribune*—who is, we need not say, a well-informed and able man—speaks of the rumors afloat in England about German cruelties in the present war, and thinks that opinion there ought to be silent on the subject when people recall the kind of war "carried on against the Sepoys." But there were circumstances in the Sepoy war which happily have been absent in this one. The massacre of European women and children at Delhi and other cities, and the frightful butchery at Cawnpore, cannot be forgotten by the gentleman above referred to. A soldiery maddened by the recollection of these outrages, may not, when they recaptured Delhi and Cawnpore, and found their wives and children, all horribly murdered, have been in the most merciful mood—but the Germans have suffered no such wrongs at the hands of the French. As for the stories of German outrages, they will probably be sifted when the war is over—at present it is enough to suggest that the parallel hinted at by "G. W. S." cannot reasonably be established.

A correspondent calls attention to several bad points in the bill for enabling the Department of Public Works to do pretty much what it thinks proper with the waters and highways of Putnam, Dutchess and Westchester Counties. The bill is, in fact, another of the huge jobs by means of which the members of the "Ring" intend to feather their nests this year. They have had rather an expensive Winter—no one outside their "set" has any idea what the last election cost them,—and it is necessary to fleece the public in new directions. So the Croton bill has been introduced, and will probably be forced through, unless the Legislature can in some way be scared from sanctioning the job. Tweed will get back his fifty thousand dollars, spent in "charity," with far less difficulty than any business man in this City will make the same amount out of honest profits.

The *Saturday Review* prides itself upon being extremely accurate on such subjects as the Holy Roman Empire, the Kingdom of *Löthringen*, and the difference between Franks and Teutons. It is not, however, above making highly ridiculous blunders about American politics and literature. The latter department seems to be intrusted to the very dullest of its contributors, and that, of late years, is saying a good deal. As a specimen of the wondrous hash it makes of American book reviews, we may instance the notice, in the number of Jan. 28, of Prof. Goodwin's edition of the old English translation of *Plutarch's Morals*. We are assured that Mr. Emerson's introductory [illegible] the reviewer evidently never read, "may probably obtain for the work a larger circulation and more general attention than its intrinsic merit would command." Having got the idea firmly rooted in his mind that the book is a new American translation, it is not surprising to find this sapient critic declare that, assuming the necessity of distributing the work of translation among "several hands," its effect "is somewhat marred by the consequent diversity of style and expression, and by occasional varieties of idea." In the days of Mr. Cook this critic would have heard a little strong language when he went down to the Albany.

The bill prescribing an oath of office—in effect, a bill abrogating the test-oath in certain cases—has become law without the signature of the President. In a Message transmitted to Congress yesterday, he briefly points out the anomalous operation of the measure, which repeals the test-oath so far as persons who participated in the rebellion are concerned, but retains it for all others. He declares his inability to affix his name to a law "which discriminates against the upholder of the Government." The embarrassment of the President's situation will be readily appreciated. We believe, however, that he chose the wiser course when he resolved simply to stand aloof, instead of sending the bill back vetoed. The latter proceeding would undoubtedly have killed the bill,—and with all its imperfections, it is preferable to the present state of the law. It is a large step toward the complete obliteration of disabilities growing out of the rebellion, and renders the unqualified repeal of the test oath at an early day inevitable. The President cordially favors the adoption of this liberal policy. "It is not a wise policy," he justly remarks, "to keep from office by an oath those who are not disqualified by the Constitution, and who are the choice of legal voters."

A Legislature from which conscience is not excluded would be unable to withstand the appeal of American and English stockholders of the Erie Railroad for the repeal of the bill which consigns that property to the keeping of organized sharpers. The petition presented by Mr. Goodrich, yesterday, represents $15,553,800 of stock, which, added to the amount represented by another petition, previously presented, forms a larger aggregate than the whole original stock, in direct antagonism to the present Board. The stock held by the directors and their few adherents is merely that which has been improperly—not to say fraudulently—created; and thus the law which Gov. Hoffman sanctioned keeps at the head of the Company men who cannot pretend to control honestly-created stock. And Gov. Hoffman looks quietly on, while the *bona fide* stockholders vainly strive to eject the knaves who plunder them with impunity.

The Senate has rashly plunged into subsidies. It has, by a small majority, sanctioned a scheme for taking money out of the Treasury to enrich the owners of steamers to be run between New-Orleans and Mexico; and its Committee has reported an amendment to the House Postal Appropriation bill increasing the allowance paid to one of the Pacific steam-ship lines. This is the beginning. And as there are more subsidy schemes than we can count awaiting their turn, there is no telling where or when the generosity of Senators will end.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

RELIEF FOR STRASBOURG.

The concert in aid of the fund for the relief of the City of Strasbourg attracted to Steinway Hall, last evening, an audience that filled the place in every part. Criticism on a performance whereof the object is charity is not called for. The kindness of the numerous eminent artists whose aid made the affair worthy of it, deserves, however, such recognition as can be offered by a record of their names. The lengthened programme was interpreted by Mme. Raymond-Ritter, Miss Henriette Beebe, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Miss Marie Krebs, Miss Fernanda Tedesca, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. F. Remmertz, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. F. Bergner, Mr. S. P. Warren, Mr. H. Timm, Mr. L. Dachauer. All the numbers of the bill had an excellent rendering. The tone of Miss Tedesca's violin-playing is constantly gaining in roundness, and the delivery of that accomplished young artist needs no improvement whatever in respect of fluency or finish.

MR. WEHLI'S MATINEE.

Mr. James M. Wehli's musical matinée at Booth's Theatre takes place this afternoon. We trust that the encouragement afforded Mr. Wehli will be liberal. We much need a series of interesting afternoon concerts, and so far as a truthful and striking interpretation of piano pieces is concerned we do not well see where we can look for a better leading artist than the projector of these entertainments. Mr. Wehli will play, we learn, several fresh compositions of his own during the performance today.

EUTERPE CONCERT.

The third "Euterpe" concert occurs at Association Hall this evening. Mr. S. B. Mills and Miss Ida Rosenburgh are to be the soloists.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

No Resumption Yesterday—Meeting of the Coal Operators.

The fight in the coal regions continues. Only a few collieries in the Shamokin region have resumed work. The general resumption promised to take place yesterday did not take place, nor are there any stronger indications of an early resumption than there were at the time when the strike was first announced.

The Benevolent Association, at its meeting on Tuesday, did not authorize resumption. It has, however, backed down to some extent from the position which it at first assumed. It then undertook to settle the basis upon which the men could work. At its meeting on Tuesday it authorized the men to settle their own basis with their employers. The demands of the men are still, to the views of their employers, exorbitant. They demand that the basis of resumption be the basis of 18[illegible], under which the companies allowed them a larger percentage of the price per ton received in the market for coal than that which they have allowed them since. The companies refuse to commence work upon this basis, and here lies the issue.

A few of the collieries in the Shamokin region resumed work yesterday. The men employed in these have no connection with the Benevolent Association. They had stopped work before the strike of the men connected with the Association occurred.

An adjourned meeting of the coal operators was held at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company in this City, yesterday, and all the questions concerning the difficulties were discussed. The propriety of yielding to the men's demands was the subject of a short and decisive debate. The difficulty was regarded as lying in a nut-shell. The only question was as to who should control the business of the Coal Companies—the Companies or their employes. None of the operators were willing to submit to the dictation of the employes, and a resolution not to yield the point in issue, was unanimously passed.

The determined action of the Companies, and their ability to hold out with less of suffering and inconvenience than the men feel in connection with the suffering which prevails among the men, the lateness of the season, and the fact that coal is as high now as it can be for some months, induce the operators to think that the men will not hold out much longer.

Dickinson College Alumni.

The arrangements for the annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Alumni of Dickinson College have been completed. The company will meet at Delmonico's, this evening at 6 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Durbin will preside. Bishop Janes, Rev. Drs. Crooks, Tiffany, Deems, Dashiell, President of the College, and many other distinguished graduates and ex-officers of the institution will be present.

WASHINGTON.

Discussing a Dead Issue in the Senate.

Ought the Fifteenth Amendment to be Ratified?

Gen. Blair Usurping the Leadership of the Democratic Side.

Debate in the House on Federal Interference at Elections.

The Amended Enforcement Act Passed in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Hitherto, since Mr. THURMAN came into the Senate, he has been the leader of the Democrats in that body, and no member of his party has had egotism or boldness enough to think of disputing his supremacy, but now comes along FRANK BLAIR, like the ass in the fable which put on a lion's skin, and parades himself as a rival. Mr. MORTON made the speech, of which he gave notice yesterday, on the resolutions of the State of Indiana, withdrawing its assent to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He reviewed the action of Congress and the history of its ratification in the States, claiming, of course, its validity as a part of the Constitution, and intimated that the Democratic Party intended to overthrow it, if they could get the power. Mr. BLAIR was promptly on his feet to reply, ignoring entirely the superior ability of Mr. THURMAN, and the courtesy that should have left the reply to an older member of the Senate. He made a speech similar to the Broadhead letter in spirit, denouncing the perfidy, as he called it, of the representatives of the people in ratifying the amendment against the wish of a vast majority even of the people of the Northern States. With great self-complacency he alluded to the letter mentioned above, calling it "that celebrated Broadhead letter." Republicans were made glad and Democrats uneasy. HAMILTON, of Maryland, wore the peculiar expression of disgust that he had the other day when SAULSBURY was making his maudlin speech on Georgia. THURMAN bent low over his desk and wrote with furious speed, but BLAIR was insensible to this, and kept his eye steadfastly on the Presidential ticket of 1872, which grew dim and cloudy to other Democratic view. Republicans were, on the other hand, reckoning how many votes he was making for them in the next campaign. Mr. SCHURZ wanted to say a few words in reply, but Mr. COLE cut him off with a motion to take up the Appropriation bills, to which he yielded with grace. This was a political blunder for the Republicans, for Mr. SCHURZ' speech would have drawn the lines sharply in Missouri politics, had he been allowed to reply, which is just what the situation needs. BLAIR's speech indicated today that his bold, open, frank way of stating Democratic doctrines would be a thorn in the sides of the Democracy.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The debate in the House today on the proposed amendments to the Enforcement act disappointed those who anticipated a vigorous, able and sharp partisan discussion. The Republicans seemed inclined to let the Democrats do all the talking, relying themselves upon the recommendations of the Committee. Consequently most of the time was occupied by the Democratic speakers, and Messrs. Eldridge, Woodward, Cox, Mayham, Kerr, Voorhees and Stiles inveighed against the proceedings from the stand-point of constitutional law with all the fervor and ability they possessed. The only speeches on the Republican side were by Judge CHURCHILL, of New-York, who introduced the bill, Mr. COOK, of Illinois, and Judge BINGHAM, who closed the discussion. The latter always proves more than a match for his Democratic adversaries when a constitutional question is under discussion, for he has made that instrument and its interpretation a profound study for many years, and he overturns the sophistry of his opponents with great readiness. Mr. COOK submitted an amendment striking out so much of the twelfth section as provides for the use of the army and navy, which was agreed to without division. The bill was then passed by yeas 144, nays 64, a strict party vote.

THE TEST-OATH REPEAL.

The President's Message to Congress today, announcing the fact that the bill repealing the test oath in certain cases had become a law without his signature, fully confirms what has been said in the TIMES as to the course the President would pursue in this matter. It was stated in these dispatches a week ago that the bill would probably become a law in this way, and that if this were a bill for a total repeal of the oath, the President would sign it promptly. He gives Congress and the country this assurance today, and urges the repeal of the oath. Certain Democratic journals have made the President's action on this measure the occasion of some very mean and contemptible comments, charging him with a desire to defeat the repeal, and thus continue the disabilities of a large class of Southern people. Their humiliation is now complete, but their malice will probably only burst out in a new spot.

THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

The Bowen bigamy case was ended today, so far as evidence and arguments were concerned. Judge WYLIE charged the jury that the law here now in regard to bigamy was the same as defined by the Maryland law of 1798, except it was then a felony. The simple question was whether BOWEN married PARKE, and the Government were bound to prove that he was the man without reasonable doubt. It was for the jury to determine whether it had been proved or not, and the law was that the oath of a man who had convicted himself of perjury could be taken for what it is worth. In conclusion he charged that the present position of the defendant should not be taken into consideration. The jury took the case and retired at 2 o'clock. At 6½ o'clock, Judge WYLIE visited the Court-room to receive the verdict, but the jury had not then agreed, and sent word to the Judge that they were not likely to agree. Judge WYLIE then adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and left the jury to their deliberations for the night. It is regarded as a very plain case, the evidence for the defense having proved surprisingly weak and peculiar.

SLIM CHANCE FOR THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER will make another attempt to go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, in order to reach the income tax. It is a sort of forlorn hope. The West Point matter will come up in the House, in the morning, as the unfinished business of Tuesday, under the previous question, and must be disposed of. After that, the next thing in order is the report of the Conference Committee on the Territorial Government bill for the District of Columbia.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

After the political speeches of Mr. MORTON and Mr. BLAIR, in the Senate, there was the usual daily struggle for the precedence of business, which ended in taking up the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and the question which came up with it was the amendment of the Committee increasing the salaries of United States Judges. The amendment fixed the pay of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court at $10,500, the Associate Justices at $10,000, the Circuit Judges $7,500, and the Chief-Justices of the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at $6,500 each. A good deal of time was spent in discussing the general subject of raising the salaries, when Mr. WILSON moved to amend so as to make the pay of the Chief-Justice $8,500, the Associates $8,000, and reducing the amount fixed by the Committee for the Circuit Judges and the last-named Chief-Justices at $5,000 each. This amendment prevailed by a vote of 29 to 28. A general discussion followed on the pay and duties and labor of the District Judges. At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till 7½.

TRANSPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

The Ways and Means Committee today received a report from Messrs. BLAIR and MARSHALL, a Subcommittee, to prepare a bill for the transportation and export of spirits in bond. The details of the bill will be considered by the Committee to-morrow. The apparent sense of the members is to provide for the transportation of spirits in bond, prohibit the withdrawal for consumption of spirits entered for export, that any spirits not exported within a certain time shall be forfeited, and that the drawback shall be twelve and a half or thirteen cents per gallon.

AN EVENING SESSION SIGNIFYING NOTHING.

The evening session amounted to nothing but talk, and shortly before 10 o'clock, no quorum being present, the Senate adjourned. The result will be urged against any other attempts to hold evening sessions.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Senator PATTERSON left here to-night for New-York, where he will meet the other members of the Subcommittee on Retrenchment, to continue the investigation into the affairs of the Custom-house. All the members of the Subcommittee are expected to be present. The time which will be necessary to complete the hearing of witnesses is not known.

BETTER REPORTS WANTED.

Mr. ANTHONY, today, introduced a resolution looking to the providing of fuller and more accurate reports for the public Press of the proceedings of Congress. The Committee on Rules are directed to consider the subject and report by bill or otherwise. It is questionable if anything Congress can do on this subject will secure the publication of its debates to the exclusion of more interesting matter.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GEN. CANBY'S CONDUCT.

Representative BOOKER, of Virginia, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee this morning, and presented a memorial from citizens of Virginia, asking an investigation into the official conduct of Gen. CANBY while in command in that State.

LOSS OF WHALING VESSELS.

The Register of the Treasury today received from the American Consul at Honolulu, under date of Dec. 31, information in regard to the loss of the ship *Hibernia*, of New-Bedford, Mass., and of the ship *Almira*, of Edgartown, Mass. Both were engaged in the whale fishery, and were lost in the Arctic Ocean during the Summer of 1870.

UNFINISHED PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Appropriations have agreed to the recommendations of Secretary BOUTWELL with regard to appropriations, &c., for the public buildings already commenced in New-York and Boston.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

E. W. Foster, of Arkansas, to be Surveyor-General of Louisiana; B. C. Whiting, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California; R. H. Isabelle, Pension Agent at New-Orleans.

Postmasters — Cyrus K. Osgood, Savannah, Ga.; Jacob Sterne, Jefferson, Texas; John T. McNeely, Petersburg, Ill.; H. B. Fargo, Greenville, Mich.; W. H. Martens, St. Charles, Mo.; J. E. Williams, Baxter Springs, Kansas; E. J. Stewart, Chetopah, Kansas; S. O. McDowell, Columbus, Kansas; A. H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; J. W. Moody, Waterbury, Vt.; James J. Cook, Bennington, Vt.; J. K. Forbert, Whitehaven, Penn.; L. M. Williams, Sharon, Penn.; Chas. Wear, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; H. F. Cady, Lockport.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

KANSAS ASKS A FAVOR.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented resolutions of the Kansas Legislature asking that the right of way through the Indian Territory be granted to the Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. Referred.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill granting to the Utah Southern Railroad Company right of way through the public lands. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments the House bill relating to charters and incorporations in Territories.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the Washington National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., to change its name and location. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to as follows:

By Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate at the next session a list of unsettled Oregon and Washington Indian war claims on file in the Third Auditor's Office.

By Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—Instructing the Committee on Commerce to consider the expediency of providing by law for the regulation of railroads in the United States so as to prevent the loss of human life and promote the security of passengers.

By Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island—Instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether any, and if so, what facilities and measures can be adopted to insure correct and impartial reports in the public journals of the proceedings of the Senate.

THE TENNESSEE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the instructions to the Commander of the ship *Tennessee* on her present cruise; also the names of the United States ships in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the recent negotiations with Dominica, together with the armaments of such ships.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature, withdrawing that State's alleged ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, was then taken up for the purpose of allowing Mr. MORTON to address the Senate upon the question therein presented, the latter part of the morning hour being awarded him for that purpose. Mr. MORTON then argued to show the right and power of Congress to require guarantees from the late rebel States as conditions precedent to representation in the Government; that these conditions had taken the form of constitutional amendments, and having been severally accepted by those States it was absurd for other States now to question the validity of those amendments. He held that the Democratic Party, by its attempted repudiation of those amendments and laws of Congress enforcing them, was committed to nullification and subversion of existing laws. Refuting the assumptions upon which he said the Democratic opposition to the amendment was grounded, that the ratification by the late rebel States was by coercion and duress, and that their right to representation was absolute and unaffected by participation in the rebellion, he held that the existence of the right to impose conditions implied the power to exact compliance with them. The ratification was not compulsory, for it was left optional with those States either to be restored to their former places in the Government or remain in the condition in which they had voluntarily placed themselves. Inducements for the performance of duty were as necessary in cases of States as of individuals. The argument that the assent of the rebel States was coerced, implied that those States lost no rights by going into rebellion, which Mr. MORTON denied. In answer to the allegation that the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Indiana Senate was illegal because of the absence of a Constitutional quorum at the time, he said the question had been decided by the Indiana Supreme Court upon an appropriation bill passed the same day, the Court holding that it had no power to go behind the enrollment of the bill. In that controversy the Democrats held that a quorum required two-thirds of all the members elected, while the Republicans maintained that two-thirds of those present was meant. The Fifteenth Amendment received twenty-eight votes in the Senate and fifty-six in the House, which was a clear majority of all the members elected. These resolutions purporting to rescind the assent of the State, were a mere harmless nullity, and were deserving of no consideration except for their political significance in indicating the spirit of the Democracy. They breathed the doctrines of nullification and secession, and did not represent the sentiment of the people of Indiana, which was Republican. It was well for the country to know the issue made by the Democratic Party, which did not mean to accept any of the results of the war, or to recognize the Reconstruction acts or the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but would, if they had the power, nullify them all. As corroborative of his charge, that the programme of the Democratic Party was to overthrow and subvert the laws of the land, he cited, as significant, the fact that the Democratic members of the House of Representatives at the last session voted solidly against the resolution asserting the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. Other illustrations were to be found in the nullification by Kentucky of an important provision of the Fourteenth Amendment, and also of the Civil Rights bill, in refusing to colored men the right to testify in her Courts in cases in which a white person is a party; in a recent decision by the Supreme Court of California, practically affirming the States Rights dogma; and in a message of the Governor of that State, denying the validity of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, said that the message referred to was written before the ratification became an accomplished fact.

Mr. MORTON thought the fact as to time immaterial, as the message denied the power of Congress to propose an amendment of that kind, and denied the possibility of its becoming a part of the Constitution of the United States, though ratified by ever so many States. The California Legislature had also declared the Fifteenth Amendment a nullity, and not binding upon the people of that State. Mr. MORTON proceeded to comment upon the gravity of the issue thus presented, as involving the very safety of the Union.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. MORTON's speech, Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, rose to reply.

Mr. COLE, of California, moved to take up the Appropriation bill.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, hoped the Senator from Missouri (BLAIR) would be allowed to proceed.

Several Senators—Oh, yes! let him go on.

In deference to the increasing interest in the debate, and to personal appeals of Senators to allow the debate to proceed, Mr. COLE finally withdrew his motion, and Mr. BLAIR proceeded.

He said he thought the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) had fitly represented the Administration in the bold, outspoken, contemptuous manner in which he had spoken of representative government. Last Summer it was rumored that the Senator had been appointed to a high mission, and that after accepting the office he had changed his mind about it in consequence of the Democratic majority at the election in his State, avowedly to prevent a Democrat coming here in his place to represent his State.

Mr. MORTON, (interrupting)—"To misrepresent her."

Mr. BLAIR, (repeating with emphasis)—"One who would represent her." The State of Indiana having elected a Democratic Legislature, would have the right to be represented by a Democrat whenever a vacancy occurred in her Senatorial representation. Had the gentleman (MORTON) gone abroad, he would have learned there that when popular sentiment condemned any man or measure, the minority at once laid down their arms; but in his (MORTON'S) case, that seemed to be made the very reason for holding on to office. Following that Senator's example, he (BLAIR) proposed to state some matters connected with the history of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He then arraigned the Republican Party for infidelity to its professions before the people, in regard to the principle of the Fifteenth Amendment. After carrying a Presidential election upon the representation held out by the Chicago platform, that negro suffrage was entirely a matter within the control of the States; that party, at the ensuing session of Congress, had forced the principle upon the country in the Fifteenth Amendment. A proposition to submit the question to the State Legislatures thereafter to be elected was voted down. The Senators and Representatives from the States of Missouri Kansas, Michigan, New-York and Ohio voted for that amendment, although the people of those States had, by immense majorities, ranging from 30,000 to 50,000, rejected negro suffrage at the elections just preceding. The Legislatures throughout the country, elected prior to the submission of the amendment, ratified it without regard to the protests of their constituents.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, here remarked that a fair expression of the popular sentiment of Michigan was to be found in the result of the last November election there, at which all discrimination as to color at the polls had been abolished by striking the word "white" from the State Constitution.

Mr. BLAIR thought that did not touch the question with which he was dealing. The defeat of the proposition previously by the decisive majority of thirty-four thousand should have been sufficient to guide the course of any representative of the State in Congress who was disposed to heed the voice of his constituents; yet the Senators and Representatives of Michigan, and the Legislature of that State equally, regardless of the wishes of her people, voted to ratify the amendment. In the State of Missouri, notwithstanding that six months before the people condemned the principle by 30,000 majority, the Legislature actually adopted one-half the amendment upon a telegram. He did not know of one State outside of New-England and the late rebel States, in which it had not been rejected by the people. Nevertheless it had been defiantly hurried through. A yoke had been fixed upon the necks of the people, and they were galled. The Government had a right to look into and determine an allegation of fraud in the ratification of a constitutional amendment. If amendments could be adopted, as the Fifteenth had been, against the wish of the great mass of the people, we might soon have one to make the Government monarchical and the President of the Senate an officer for life. This might easily be accomplished through the instrumentality of the carpet-bag States. Upon the argument now made use of we would have no right to protest against such a proceeding, nor to attempt to expose the perfidy by which the people had been betrayed, for we would be called revolutionists if we did. The argument of the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. CARPENTER,) the other day, upon the unconstitutionality of the test oath, was a vindication of the Democratic position on that question, but it was not a new one to the people of Missouri.

Mr. CARPENTER here interrupted to affirm that his argument did not go to the full extent of declaring the test oath unconstitutional. He had no doubt of its unconstitutionality, but he did not see the relevancy of that question to the present subject.

Mr. BLAIR thought it directly relevant. Resuming his argument, and replying to what Mr. MORTON had said about punishing the South for her treason, he reminded that Senator that the Congress of the United States had no right to go outside the Constitution to find punishments for rebels or any one else.

Mr. MORTON asked whether the Democratic Party in the last Presidential election did not take issue squarely, that the Reconstruction acts were null and void and ought to be disregarded, and if they were not beaten on that?

Mr. BLAIR thought they did, and he also thought the only reason they were beaten was because some of them wanted to dodge. He held that those acts were void because Congress undertook to inflict punishment outside of the Constitution. After the Thirteenth Amendment had been secured by the votes of the carpet-bag States, Congress had gone to work to disqualify without a trial or conviction, one-half the white citizens of that section. Such a punishment, being in the nature of a bill of attainder, was prohibited by the Constitution. The deprivation of the suffrage to certain classes and its extension to others, the exercise of ultimate military authority, and other features of the Reconstruction acts, and particularly the Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill, were commented upon by the speaker as flagrant violations of the Constitution. He then referred to the decisions of the Supreme Court prior to the Enforcement act, and the principles there enumerated, to show that members of Congress knew that bill to be unconstitutional, and that it was designedly so framed. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) was certainly familiar with the case of MILLIGAN, in his own State, who, though condemned to death by a military commission in disregard of the Constitution, was released, and is now living in that State. Treason could only be punished under the Constitution, and any attempt to act outside that instrument made Congress equally guilty with the greatest traitor of an attempt to override it. Nor should a President allow himself to be dictated to in such a case. THOMAS JEFFERSON, and not the New-York Democratic Convention, was the first to assert the duty of the President to determine for himself the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of acts of Congress. These were simply without concealment his views upon the theory of our Government. That Congress had been usurping the powers of two co-ordinate branches of the Government he had not a particle of doubt. The overwhelming majorities they had obtained during the rebellion, and by bringing in unauthorized persons, had sent the dominant party headlong upon its career, and they were now grasping every particle of power invested in the President and the Courts. In the first contested election case in Congress, that of Mr. PRESTON, of Virginia, the sitting member was expelled because his brother marched a volunteer company through the streets on the day of his election. But now an election was not valid unless superintended by the bayonets of the regular army. Our army moved wherever there was an election, and no longer made war upon the country's enemies, but upon the enemies of the Administration. He (Mr. BLAIR) was perfectly well aware that this thing, though commencing at the South, would not end there; that the necessities of the Radical Party would extend the use of the bayonet at elections to the North. It had now been introduced into the States which furnished the most powerful aid and the largest number of men to crush the rebellion.

Mr. MORTON desired to ask the Senator a question—whether he regarded the Fifteenth Amendment as having been ratified, and now a fundamental part of the law of the land?

Mr. BLAIR thought the Senator ought to have got his opinion of the Fifteenth Amendment by this time. [Laughter.] He thought the ratification of his own State was in legal form, though accomplished by the most infamous perfidy.

Mr. MORTON substantially repeated his question, when Mr. BLAIR said he would endeavor to be sufficiently explicit. He did regard the amendment as complete, and as a part of the law of the land. He had never held any other doctrine in regard to it. He did not now, and never had, regarded the Reconstruction acts as any part of the law of the land, and if he had been in a place of power, and called upon to act upon these so-called laws, he should have acted out his conviction, let the consequences be what they might. He never did believe them constitutional. In the celebrated "Broadhead letter" so much talked about, he (Mr. BLAIR) had said the army should be made to undo their usurpations. His idea was that would be done by recalling the army, when the carpet Governments would disperse at once.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, was awarded the floor, and there appeared to be a general disposition in the chamber, particularly among the Republican Senators, to continue the debate, but Mr. COLE objected, in order to proceed with the Appropriation bills, under the rule that one objection is sufficient to prevent further discussion.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The subject went over without further discussion, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries, the question being upon Mr. NYE's amendment to limit the charge for a message of ten words to $5.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, appealed to Mr. NYE not to kill the bill by insisting upon his amendment.

Mr. NYE declined to withdraw his amendment, and proceeded to advocate it.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, hoped the passage of the bill would not be retarded.

APPROPRIATION BILL—JUDGES' SALARIES.

Mr. COLE moved to postpone the bill to take up the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to, and the latter bill was proceeded with, the question being on the amendment, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, increasing judicial salaries.

Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, opposed the amendment as involving an additional expense of more than $100,000 per annum. When the Circuit Judges were created, there was a great scramble for the positions at the compensations then fixed, and it was proposed to largely increase it. He thought the Judges sufficiently well paid at present.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, regarded the compensation as too meagre. He thought the salaries of the Judges should be sufficient to make them independent. They were now obliged to resort to other means to obtain a livelihood, and this tended to lower the tone of the Judiciary.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, said purity and integrity were not to be measured by high salaries. If the elements of corruption were in a man, no salary, however high, would stifle them.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, did not favor so large an increase as was proposed, nor any additional compensation so far as District Judges were concerned, some of whom were of very little capacity or character, against whom the heaviest charges were now pending. There were among the District Judges, however, men of ability and integrity.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, thought the present judicial salaries not out of proportion to those paid other public officials.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, defended the District Judges from the general accusation made by Mr. WILSON. If any of them were bad men, as charged, the fact should be known, and the incompetent and corrupt presented for impeachment.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by fixing the salaries as follows: Chief-Justice, $8,500; Associate Justice, $8,000; Circuit Judges, $7,000; Justices of the Court of Claims and District of Columbia, $6,000, which was agreed to by yeas 29, to nays 28.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved an amendment providing that District Judges shall be assigned in the various judicial districts by the Circuit Judges, so that each Judge shall perform equal service without further action.

The Senate, at 4½ o'clock, took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate assembled at 7½ o'clock. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the supplementary Civil Rights bill introduced by Mr. SUMNER, which was placed on the calendar; also adversely on various propositions for amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for additional mail service to Brazil, to be paid for out of our increased receipts from importations of coffee. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee of Conference on the District of Columbia Territorial bill, made a report which was concurred in.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the House resolution dispensing with the use of the Tice meter. Lost—yeas 5, nays 52.

APPROPRIATION BILL—DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' SALARIES.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment for a more equitable distribution of work among the District Judges was adopted.

A motion by Mr. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, to strike out the appropriation increasing the salaries of District-Attorneys, led to a long debate.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the motion, believing the pay grossly inadequate, and said that many Judges earned $10,000 a year.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, in a long argument, opposed any increase of the salaries of these Judges as improper and unnecessary at this time. As to the necessity of paying a Judge the same amount he would be able to make off the Bench, he did not believe a word of it. In this connection, he said he could not afford to remain in public life a single day, did he not work hard during the vacation of Congress; and he knew of a Cabinet officer whose whole yearly salary did not pay his house rent.

At 9½ a motion to adjourn demonstrated that a quorum was not present, when, after voting down sundry motions to send for absentees, to adjourn, &c., the Senate, at 9:40, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

After the reading of the journal, the House proceeded as a special order to the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States, under the Fifteenth Amendment, to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, a member of the Judiciary Committee, made an argument against the bill. He denounced it as the most unwarrantable and unjustifiable measure yet proposed by Congress. It was abtolutely atrocious. It had no warrant in the Constitution, and no precedent, except in the act to which it was amendatory. Aside from that bill, it stood alone—original as it was hideous and revolting. It had not the merit of one redeeming provision or quality. It would bind the several States hand and foot, and deliver them over to the Federal Government, subjugated and helpless—the mere tools and slaves of Congress. It was the crowning act of centralization and consolidation. It brushed away at once and finally all State machinery and local authority, and substituted in their place the Federal bayonets. It created a host of new offices before unknown, and filled the land with spies and informers. It sought to overawe free American citizens and to control their votes by the menace of the sword and the presence at the voting precincts of the soldiers of the army. It had its origin in the interest of an unscrupulous and dishonest party. Its very title was a false pretense, if not a lie. It was a bill to prevent, hinder and delay citizens in voting. It provided a system to drive citizens from the polls, and to disgust all honest men with elections. There was no constitutional covenant for the measure. It was rank usurpation and revolution. It was an insult to every citizen of the Republic. It was hostile to every feature of liberty, and violated every fundamental idea of republican government. It would bring war and bloodshed. It was intended to awe the men of the States, and drive them from the polls. They would not submit without a struggle. Many a law-abiding citizen would feel more like firing a bullet than casting a ballot through the paid spy and informer which this bill would place before and behind the ballot-box. The hypocritical cry of "Let us have peace" would not avail in the face of such measures. The people could not be humiliated much further. They would soon have borne all that they could bear. They would ere long assert their sovereign right and power to be free, and they would teach Congress that its members were the servants, not the masters, of the people, and that the people had the right to govern themselves.

Mr. COX, of New-York, also argued against the bill. It would be futile except in helping the Democracy, but it did not want help at the expense of the form of the Government. It was a bill aimed at New-York City and State. He arraigned the action of Judge WOODRUFF and others at the last election in New-York, and declared that after all there had been but fifty arrests, and most of these were outrageous arrests. It was nobody's business how New-York City and State ran their domestic politics. He quoted PETER COOPER and the *Evening Post* to show that good government prevailed in New-York City, while the Federal Government was ruled by nepotism and jobbery, and iniquities of all kinds. He gave notice that the Legislature of New-York would either enforce its own Election laws for the election of its own officers by having a day for such election different from that for the election of members of Congress, or it would meet the Federal power fairly and squarely with the State power against the usurpations of Congress.

Mr. MAYHAM, of New-York, also argued against the bill, which he denounced as a most abominable enactment, and a desperate resort on the part of the Republican Party to retain power.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Tennessee, also argued against the measure as an unconstitutional one, not falling within any of the powers delegated to Congress. When he inquired as to the constitutional pretense set up for the measure he was referred to the first section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides that the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but that Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing Senators. Congress, however, had never acted upon that right, and the practice of the Government was the highest evidence of the meaning of the provision, which was that the whole subject of elections was reserved to the States and not granted to the Federal Government. The fifteenth constitutional amendment did not warrant this measure, because it was only a negation of power to the States. He inquired what, in the name of Heaven, was the need for this long, complicated and mischievous enactment, professedly for the purpose of carrying out the Fifteenth Amendment? Who was resisting the Fifteenth Amendment? Who made the extraordinary legislation necessary? No gentleman could answer. His friend from Wisconsin (Mr. ELDRIDGE) had not characterized the bill too strongly when he said that it was a fraud and a cheat. It was not for the purpose of enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, but for the purpose of taking away from the States that exclusive and absolute control over the question of suffrage which the Constitution had vested in them, and which the people had hitherto enjoyed peacefully and executed wisely. If a bill had been brought in for the express purpose of abolishing the States, or taking away one of their reserved rights by name, he would have had more respect for it than he had for this bill.

Mr. MAYNARD of Tennessee, supported the bill. He argued that the safety of the Republic depended upon the purity of the ballot-box, and the proper exercise of the elective franchise, and he called attention to the fact that every effort which had been made by the Republican Party of the House to accomplish that object had been met, opposed and resisted by the Democratic members. He would let others institute the inquiry why it was that one party should seek to secure purity of the ballot-box, while the other party resisted every such effort. He also referred to the circumstance of a party of marines firing on the people at an election in Washington in 1856, to show that the interference of the Federal authorities at elections was not a new idea.

Mr. CHURCHILL, of New-York, the author of the bill, explained and defended its provisions. He said that it was intended to do nothing more than to perfect the bill of last session, and to remove the doubts which had arisen whether elections held in different parts of the country truly represented the will of the people.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, inquired whether any doubts had been expressed by either of the political parties in New-York as to the entire integrity and honesty of the late elections in that State, and whether it was not admitted by the leaders of the Republican Party in New-York that the elections was altogether fair. Hence there could be no excuse for the passage of this bill.

Mr. CHURCHILL replied that under the provisions of the law which this bill was intended to amend and extend, there had been in the State of New-York, last Fall a more honest election than there had been for years before. But in order to show the occasion for legislation on this subject, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report of the Committee of the New-York Legislature on Privileges and Elections, showing the frauds perpetrated by lawless gangs of repeaters in the Sixteenth Ward of New-York City in 1869.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, asked why, if the bill of the last session was operating well, this bill should now be passed.

Mr. CHURCHILL replied that the object of the bill was to perfect the law of last Summer; while it would exclude no honest man from the polls, it would prevent the repetition of such acts as had been described in the report just read. The whole principle of the bill had been fully discussed in both Houses last session, and had been accepted by Congress and, as he believed, by the sentiment of the great majority of the American people.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, argued in support of the bill, the first section of which, he said, was copied from a bill introduced by himself last December. The question was whether citizens of the United States should be protected by national law in the exercise of the elective franchise against force and fraud. If there was anything settled in a Republican Government it was that it should rest on the free will of the people to be governed. The power to protect the purity of the ballot-box was simply the power inherent in every Government to preserve its own existence, when that existence was threatened by force and fraud. There was nothing new in the theory of Federal interference. When the Fugitive Slave law was passed there had been no outcry from the Democratic Party against Federal interference.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, asked him whether he defended this bill on the authority of the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. LAWRENCE—Oh, Sir! The Fugitive Slave law is dead, and slavery is dead, and the party that supported slavery and the Fugitive Slave law is dead, and for it there is no resurrection. [Laughter.] It only remains for American citizens of African descent to dig its grave, lower its coffin, shovel in the dirt, and bury it forever. [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman himself did not succeed very well in burying it at the last election.

Mr. LAWRENCE—I never was defeated when I was a candidate. I was preceded here by a Democrat, and will be succeeded by one; but I do not care to discuss things that are dead. I prefer rather to discuss living issues; and the issue here is whether by national law citizens of the United States shall be protected in the enjoyment of the right of franchise without interruption by force or fraud.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, argued against the bill. He opposed it for two reasons—First, because there was no warrant for it in the Constitution; and, second, because even if there was power to enact it, it was not expedient that it should be enacted. It was demanded for no existing condition of things in the country. The Legislatures of the States were not all corrupt and dishonest and ignorant, and all sense and reason and competence were not in Congress. The Democratic Party held that in all matters of local and domestic concern the jurisdiction of the States ought never to be invaded by Congress, and that the virtues and competency in every possible respect of State Legislatures and their members were just as high and as respectable as those possessed by Congress or the individual members of it. He therefore did not agree with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MAYNARD) when he suggested that the Democratic members were always resisting efforts to maintain the purity of the ballot-box. They resisted no efforts of that kind. The record of the Democratic Party contradicted all such assertions, and he wanted that gentleman to recollect what he well knew, and what the country well knew, that wherever the Republican policy had prevailed, wherever the Reconstruction laws had been established, the laws controlling elections had not only been below those enacted by the States generally, but had been in their details, purposes and policy, simply infamous and outrageous violations of common honesty and common decency, and hence it was that there were on the floor of the House today, so many members whom the people never elected and never would elect. He believed that if the people did not soon rally against the invasions of Federal power the autonomy of the States and their principle of self-government in the country would be lost for ever. If the Federal Government were allowed to proceed to make one invasion after another, to commit one aggression after another, where was the limit to be found? The powers asserted in the bill, and by the majority of the House, simply amounted, when thoroughly and legally analyzed, to the assertion of a right on the part of the Republican majority to define their own powers and prerogatives.

Mr. COX, of New-York, interrupted Mr. KERR, to say to Mr. CHURCHILL, that the gang of repeaters to which he had referred was led by a Republican—"THE." ALLEN—who had been several times convicted of burglary; that the gang consisted of miserable rowdies, and that the Republican Party ought to be ashamed of them.

Mr. AXTELL, of California, argued against the bill, and remarked that the great mistake which the Republican Party made was in doubting the honesty and patriotism of the people, and in preferring to trust the military power rather than trust the people. He referred to the act of GOV. HAIGHT, in California, in calling upon the Federal authorities for military aid in an election, as an imprudent act, which could not be justified by any Democrat.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, argued against the bill, and referred to the absence of attention to the debate on the part of the Republican members as one of the most deplorable features in the present condition of public affairs. He predicted that one hundred members would vote for this bill who had never read it and who had not heard a word of the debate. He had known, when the policy of usurpation over the States of the South was commenced, that it would not be confined, and that when the States of the South were overthrown and enchained, all the other States would be treated in like manner. Unlike ALEXANDER, who wept because he had no foreign conquests to make, the Republican Party, when it had no further conquests to make over the States of the South, turned the edge of the sword against all the States. Commenting on the details of the bill, he remarked that Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. SHERIDAN, or Gen. HANCOCK, would have under its provisions to obey some poor, greasy, slimy creature appointed a United States Marshal. These were attacks upon the people which, if the Republican Party could stand, the Democratic Party could. It had since been exclaimed, "Oh that mine enemy would write a book;" but he would say, "Oh that mine enemy would continue just such legislation as this until the mighty colossal power which once strode across the land under the name of the Republican Party will totter and go to its fall forever." It was not for him to complain, except in behalf of the public good. He did not complain in a party spirit. Nothing could undermine the strong abutments of the Republican Party more dangerously than such gigantic and unnecessary outrages as this bill contemplated. It provides for an army of officials all over the land as thick as the locusts and as mean as the lice of Egypt, authorized to arrest without warrants free born American citizens. He would say nothing disrespectful of the President of the United States, but he would remind the members that it was these grim, saturnine, silent men who were the men to be watched when they were high in favor. He would not disparage his military powers. No man had ever achieved such results without great military powers. But he did not believe in his capacity for civil affairs. A combination of military power and of civil incapacity had in all ages of the world been the worst combination that ever threatened the liberties of the people. The present Emperor of the French had attained his giddy height because of characteristics in civil life similar to those possessed by the present Chief Magistrate of the United States. His designs had been hidden; his purposes mysterious and not known. He had climbed to power by breaking all the pledges with which he had got his first foothold in the French Assembly, and when the hour came it had been just by such legislation as this, just by virtue of such enactments that he found the way made plain—the obstacles all removed and the ladder laid up for him to climb to the throne over the prostrate liberties of France, and over the bleeding forms of his countrymen.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that he had concurred very heartily in authorizing the bill to be reported. He regarded the despotism exercised in corrupting elections in the United States as the basest and meanest despotism on the face of the earth, as the despotism of a body of men working in the dark was more despicable than that of one man who is responsible in some measure for his conduct. It was notorious that the popular will was not fairly represented in the elections which were controlled in a great degree by repeaters and fraudulent voters, and the result was that the people of the United States were more disgraced and more humiliated by such a despotism than any people were by any other despotism.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, objected to the twelfth section of the bill as one by which it was doubtful whether a soldier, committing an act under it, would be amenable to civil or to military jurisdiction, and said that with that section retained he would vote against the bill.

Mr. STILES, of Pennsylvania, argued against the bill, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, complaining of military interference at the late elections in that State.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, of Missouri, moved to strike out of the twelfth section all that requires the military authorities to obey a call made by a United States Marshal or his deputy.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, remarked that that amendment would remove his objection to the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, who reported the bill, closed the debate in an argument in its favor. He combated the constitutional and other objections alleged against it. He esteemed as highly as any man the rights of the people under their State Governments, but he esteemed quite as much the right of the National Government to secure equal rights to all the people of the United States. The people had learned wisdom in their terrible and awful ordeal through which they had so lately passed, and had inserted in the Constitution a provision to correct and explain by law the powers of the States. It was written plainly in the Fifteenth Amendment that no State shall make or enforce any law that shall abridge the immunities of citizens of the United States, and that Congress shall have power by law to enforce this provision. That was exactly what this law proposed to do, and that was all there was of it. The bill, in all its main features, had already received the sanction, by a very strong vote, of both branches of Congress. Its whole object was to prevent any violation of the rights of citizens in the matter of elections. It was to put an end to fraud, bribery, intimidation and corruption on the part of officials and hired interventers when the people assembled to elect their Representatives in Congress. As the gentlemen on the Democratic side choose to carry an appeal from this forum to the people, he would accept the appeal, and would go to the people with the question whether they desired to have their elections hereafter guarded and shielded by national law or not. In conclusion he called for a vote.

The first question was taken on Mr. FINKELNBURG'S amendment, and it was agreed to.

The bill was then passed by nearly a party vote—yeas 144, nays 64. It contains nineteen sections, covering twenty-four printed pages, and is principally an amendment of some of the details of the bill of the 31st of May, 1870, on the same subject. It provides for the appointment by the United States Circuit Judge of two Supervisors of Election, of different politics, in cities and towns having over 20,000 inhabitants, and prescribes their powers and duties. It also authorizes the United States Marshal to appoint special Deputy Marshals to assist the Supervisors of Election, and prescribes their powers and duties, and authorizes them to call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the district. The authority to call on the military authorities is struck out. It also provides for the appointment in each judicial district of a Chief Supervisor of Elections, and prescribes his powers and duties. It extends the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court to all cases in law or equity arising under the act. It also provides that hereafter all elections for Representatives in Congress, to which elections the whole bill is confined, shall be by ballot written or printed, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to incorporate the European and American Telegraph Company. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, from the Conference Committee on the bill to create a Territorial government for the District of Columbia, made a report, which is to be voted on to-morrow.

The House then at 4¾ o'clock took a recess until 7½, the evening session to be for reports from the Judiciary Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7½ o'clock, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*, and proceeded with the consideration of reports from the Judiciary Committee.

CARRYING OUT THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to pay to the election officers appointed and to be appointed in cities having upward of 20,000 inhabitants, $5 a day for each day's service at the polls.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill, reminding the House that when the bill authorizing such appointments was before the House, it was asserted that they would not cost anything, and he argued that no payment should be made to these men, as they were party hacks, serving their party as other politicians, and obtaining compensation in that way. The House had already passed a bill today that would cost the Government five millions a year.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—You mean thousands.

The bill was defended by Messrs. LOUGHRIDGE of Iowa, COBURN of Indiana, and O'NEILL of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by yeas 47 to nays 122.

On motion of Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

COMMISSION ON COLLECTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the same Committee, reported a bill allowing two per cent. on all sums of money collected by election officers on judgments in favor of the United States and paid into the Treasury; also, declaring it unlawful for any clerk of the United States District or Circuit Courts to practice as attorney or counsel in the Court of which he is clerk.

Mr. HALL, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table, remarking that District-Attorneys were now the best paid officers under the Government, and that such a measure of compensation in the Southern districts of New-York would be enormous.

The motion was agreed to and the bill laid on the table.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported a bill providing that no penalty shall be imposed on any life insurance company incorporated in any State on account of any action by such company, which is authorized by the laws of the United States; and that no tax or other condition of doing business shall be imposed upon any such company which is not by the same authority imposed upon all life insurance companies.

Efforts to explain the bill, and to make members understand exactly what it means, were made by Messrs. BINGHAM, and BUTLER of Massachusetts.

Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, supposed that he understood the object of the bill sufficiently well to induce him to move to lay it on the table. He made that motion, and, after a noisy discussion, the bill was laid on the table, and the House, at 9:20, adjourned.

THE TEST OATH.

Message of the President on the Recent Act of Congress—The Bill Becomes Law Without his Signature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following is the President's message on the Test Oath act:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have this day transmitted to the Senate the announcement that Senate bill No. 218, "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has become a law in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, without the signature of the President. If this were a bill for the repeal of the "test oath" required of persons "elected or appointed to offices of honor and trust," it would meet my approval. The effect of the law, however, is to relieve from taking a prescribed oath all those persons whom it was intended to exclude from such offices and to require it from all others. By this law the soldier who fought and bled for his country is to swear to his loyalty before assuming official functions, while the Generals who commanded hosts for the overthrow of his Government are admitted to place without it. I cannot affix my name to a law which discriminates against the upholder of his Government.

I believe, however, that it is not wise policy to keep from office by act or oath those who are not disqualified by the Constitution, and who are the choice of legal voters. But, while relieving them from an oath which they cannot take, I recommend the release also of those to whom the oath has no application.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 15, 1871.

More Arms for France.

The steam-ship *Riga* cleared, yesterday, for Bordeaux with a cargo of munitions of war, valued at $398,776. The shipment consisted of the following: 1,550 cases harness, 6,248 cases ammunition, 358 ammunition chests, 53 cases implements, 862 wheels, 215 limbers, 75 gun-carriages, 18 guns, 16 battery wagons, 99 caissons, 16 forges.

Three Men in a Population of Three Million Inhabitants Attempt to Run New-York Society and New-York City, and to These Three Men Do Our Municipalities Bow, Democratic as do These Representatives Pretend to be.

Now, these three men, agents of railroads, foreign capitalists, or deceivers of friends in their Wall-street operations, can drive from three to fifteen horses in New-York City, and to these do these same deputies bow.

H. T. HELMBOLD, knowing this to be the case, and knowing that these men give large suppers to foreign representatives or those introduced by them, and large sums to have their suppers, &c., published, fearing that their principles, or that persons to whom they hold a false face may discern that they occupy this false position, and that their status has or may quit them.

I, H. T. HELMBOLD, now protest, that if it be important for a man to support himself and meet his honest obligations, that the representatives of this municipality should sustain him whether he drives one, five or more horses, or erects a pole, or is compelled to erect a pole, and append thereon certain flags.

I am free to admit that every man has peculiarities, some for yachts, others for fast horses, and mine may be the weakest. Yet I do not believe that had five or fifteen horses been driven by either of these three parties that a deputy, and he a mere boy, would have dared to arrest or notify any of these three Club-house men, or that a country ordinance had been violated, but, on the contrary, would have taken off his hat, and have allowed them to do as they pleased. In conclusion, Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD would like to know if *self-made men* are of any account in New-York? If not, he is a free-holder elsewhere, and can quit New-York City and live.

P. S.—Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD never intended, knowingly, to violate an ordinance, and he personally responds and always respects notifications when received from principals or proper sources, and is willing to concede all rather than offend, and if he is allowed to remain in this City, rather than emigrate to New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland or Washington, in any or either of which place he is a freeholder, and where he will be kindly greeted and shaken by the hand. Nothing would suit him better than to quit such "small-idea men" and places, and New-York should not exult in being cosmopolitan any longer. These three men referred to may in less than five years take their hats off and be subservient to his will.

How to Get Good Government.

Teach the majority of the people the difference between good and bad government, and how they are interested in having good government. In this way we can have it, and in no other.

By the Block system they would learn this and have the nominations free from the control of a *few.—Advertisement.*

Effects of Dishonest Government.

The same system of robbery which has been perfected in this City is being copied throughout the country, so that nowhere can honest labor lay by a provision for sickness and old age that will not be mortgaged or taken away to pay the interest of increasing town and county debts, and plundering assessments and taxation.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of any other preparations in the market, which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs.
Established 1840.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, Superior to all for Dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and Kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Whitman's Jujube for the Throat.—They are splendid. Sold at DITMAN & CO.'S, and other leading druggists. 25 cents a box.

MARRIED.

CANTRELL—BEDELL.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, 1871, by Rev. Wm. H. Boole, GEORGE CANTRELL to Miss EMMA A. BEDELL, both of this City. No cards.

JONES—BAKER.—On Wednesday, 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, W. N. JONES and FRANCES SARGENT, daughter of Capt. J. O. Baker, all of this City.

TALCOTT—SANDERS.—At the Congregational Church in Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870, by Rev. J. K. McLean, WILLIAM TALCOTT, of Jersey City, N. J., and KATE A. SANDERS, of the former place.

WRAY—SLOANE.—In Stamford, Conn., on Feb. 14, by Rev. Wm. Bannard, JOHN H. WRAY, of New-York, to LIZZIE T., daughter of John Sloane, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BEACH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, EVAN BEACH, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 192 West Warren-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DURYEE.—On Monday, 13th inst., JULIA B., wife of the late Sackett L. Duryee, and daughter of R. Wetmore Dean.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 249 West 51st-st., on Thursday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

LAMBERT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, JONATHAN L. LAMBERT, in the 42d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Haverstraw for interment.

LOTT.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, 14th inst., STEPHEN I. LOTT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Van Siclen, Lincoln-av., Jamaica.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, ALIDA MARY, relict of Thomas Wm. Moore, and daughter of the late Capt. Thos. Bibby, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

O'FARRELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Cochran, in White Plains, MARY O'FARRELL, relict of the late Thomas O'Farrell, of Belfast, Ireland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at Grace Church, in the village of White Plains.

RAYNOR.—On Wednesday morning, 15th inst., JOHN RAYNOR, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Mansion and Hamilton sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—At Kingston, Tuesday, 14th inst., WM. REYNOLDS, President of Kingston National Bank, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral on Friday, 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RIKER.—On Tuesday morning, of measles, WILLIAM, only son of Daniel S. and J. C. Riker, aged 5 months and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 115 East 34th-st.

STRYKER.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 14, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. STRYKER, Jr., in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Sands-street M. E. Church and Sabbath-school are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1½ P. M., from Sands-street M. E. Church.

WATKINS.—Feb. 14, aged 77 years, WILLIAM S. WATKINS.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Friday morning, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PLACE OF USEFULNESS AND RESPECTABILITY.

An Assistant Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital will be appointed early in April next. From the character of the position, and the liberal compensation attached to it, the managers expect it to be filled by a Christian gentleman of superior and moral qualifications, as well as of decided business and administrative ability. He must be of middle age, and if married, his wife must be a lady competent to take part in the responsibilities of the household. Applications must be made by letter to the subscriber, and for the present they are desired only from the City of New-York and its immediate vicinity.

W. A. MUHLENBERG,
Pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital,
New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$330.000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to
NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY,
Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE TILTON'S PAPER.
THE GOLDEN AGE,
A new Weekly Journal, edited by
THEODORE TILTON,
devoted to the free discussion of all living questions
in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art
and Moral Reform.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN NEW-YORK.

Price, Three Dollars a year, cash in advance.

Mr. TILTON, having retired from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, will hereafter devote his whole Editorial labors to THE GOLDEN AGE.

Persons wishing to subscribe will please send their names, with the money, immediately, to

THEODORE TILTON,
Post-office Box No. 2,848, New-York City.
Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., at 8 o'clock.

HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
Col. W. B. AVERY, Secretary.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The Fall of Paris—Uselessness of the Bombardment—Spirit of Germany—French Imperialist Movements—The Future—Need of Peace—The Conquered Provinces.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871.

The bombardment of Paris has ceased. The capitulation is being settled! The English Government has offered to provision Paris! Such is the news published today in all the journals of Europe and America. And it is said everywhere with a sigh of relief, even if it be a sigh of sorrow. The shelling of Paris was an outrage. Think of shells bursting in a hospital of 3,000 bed-ridden old women—in a lying-in hospital—among the crowded quarters of the poor; for there seems to be no doubt that such places were specially aimed at, the object being to so terrify the lower classes as to make them rise and compel the Government to surrender. This has been done everywhere. It may be war, but it is not chivalry. But the shells did not hasten by one day the fall of Paris. It was the rationing of bread—the near approach of a horrible famine—the actual disease and sufferings. When long lines of people had to form at the entrance of every bakery to get the little loaf for the day's consumption, too small for a single meal; when those who went to restaurants were required to bring their own bread; when the soldier's three days' rations would scarcely make a single good meal, famine was felt to be very near—and the horror of a famine of two millions of beleaguered people, cut off from all hope of rescue, was too great for the bravest man to meet. The last sortie, delayed, disarranged, mismanaged, perhaps, was yet desperately fought. The successes of the French at first, and the heavy losses on both sides, showed that. Nothing can be said against the bravery of troops who carry position after position at the point of the bayonet, though repulsed at last, and swept off by the enemy's artillery. And nothing can be said against the courage of the thousand dead Frenchmen who lay in one narrow space before the German intrenchments, nor the five thousand wounded carried in a sad procession to the hospitals of Paris. It is over now. The famishing people will be fed. Large supplies are already at Calais, and as soon as permission can be obtained by Mr. ODO RUSSELL from the German Emperor they will be sent to Paris. The army, some 150,000 men, will be sent to Germany, to quarters already prepared for them—that is if the war goes on. Will the war go on? GAMBETTA still has five hundred thousand "men with muskets." He can call out as many more. France is not half overrun yet. There are twenty fortresses still untaken. But every army has been destroyed, and now the fall of Paris sets free two hundred thousand Germans, more savage than ever at the obstinacy of the French in refusing to confess themselves beaten, and refusing to pay the penalty.

SPIRIT OF GERMANY.

The warmest friends of the Germans in France declare that a great change has come over soldiers and leaders since the war began, and that, as the French resistance continues, the Germans settle into a gloomy ferocity and fierce vindictiveness, cruel and savage. Their burning of towns and bombardment of women and children, reminds one of the tactics of the North American Indians. No notice is given, no summons to surrender; no time for the removal of non-combatants. No; the aged and feeble, the women and babes are a calculated element of military force in every attack, and in several instances, as at Perronne and Thionville, the miseries and slaughter of the unarmed people have compelled a surrender. This is what the German philosophers call the physiological effects of a bombardment; and this is German refinement in the art of war. No doubt Germany has also suffered, but the losses of the victors seem to be easily borne. There is a recompense. It is stated on authority, that one man in every five of the population of Munich has been killed in the war; but Munich has, doubtless, been filled with rejoicings and illuminations at the fall of Paris. The *Morning Post* believes that both France and Germany earnestly desire peace. But we do not know what effect may be produced upon France by the fall of Paris. The Germans thought they knew France, and the wisest of them did not expect to be fighting five months after the capitulation of Sedan and the fall of the Empire—did not expect that France, today, would have larger armies, more rifles and a better artillery than all they captured at Sedan and Metz.

THE FRENCH IMPERIALISTS.

The London *Times* was right in its news of the capitulation, but its story of a treaty with the Empress Regent is boldly contradicted from Berlin. Still, we learn from Brussels that there has been great activity there in the Imperialist circles, and that messengers are constantly passing between Wilhelmshoehe and Chiselhurst. There is, however, no idea that NAPOLEON will be recalled to France, or that his dynasty could even be forced upon her by German artillery, all-potent as it seems. It is doubted if even the imprisoned army in Germany would march back to France under the lead of the Imperial eagles. All probabilities seem against the story of the treaty, though no denial has come from Ex-Emperor or Ex-Empress. They may believe that France requires peace—they may be willing that BISMARCK should use them *in terrorem* to compel a peace.

THE FUTURE.

Peace? JOHN LEMOINE possibly speaks the feeling of France when he says:

> "The furrows dug by the cannon-balls will bring forth only harvests of vengeance. The starved mother who has seen her baby die at the exhausted breast will cry to the survivors, 'Remember me!' The fathers who have lost their sons will plot for the day when France shall do unto Berlin what Germany has done unto Paris. The women will train up their children to hate Prussia with the hate that leads to battle. The whole nation will wait and drill, and arm, until it can strike with tenfold the strength now wielded by France. The bombardment of Paris will never be forgiven. Its results will be the tears and blood of generations."

And what of the Francs-Tireurs, men belonging to the better classes of the French population, who could have none but patriotic motives, whose bodies could have been seen a few days ago hanging to the trees around Orleans? At Le Mans, the other day, a German Lieutenant mentioned to a correspondent, quite in a matter-of-course way, the number of Frenchmen he had ordered to be shot—a Curé among them—much in the same way, I must say, that English officers talked of stringing up Hindoos after the Indian mutiny. And some of the English papers find excuses for German atrocities by reminding their readers of what English troops have done at the storming of Badajos in 1812, and somewhat later in India, China, Japan and Jamaica. Would French soldiers behave better in Germany, it is asked, or English soldiers anywhere?

NEED OF PEACE.

That France needs peace, none can doubt. A large region of the country is full of frightful misery.

> "From Rouen, Elbeuf, Dieppe, and Fecamp come the sad tidings that the working populations are suffering terrible distress. In Rouen we are told 'misery is frightful,' and at Elbeuf, that 'it presents a horrible spectacle, the like of it never having been seen before.' The streets of Dieppe are stated to have 'a desolating aspect,' as bands of women go about begging; and to Fecamp, the Government at Bordeaux, notwithstanding its pecuniary straits, has had to send 10,000 francs to silence the clamor raised by the wretched inhabitants. The Prussians, on their part, instead of trying to relieve the distress as they at first did, (at Rouen, for example, they set the people to work at stone breaking, and tried to get in cotton for the factories,) have within the last few days acted as if they wanted to increase the misery of the people as much as possible. At Bolbec, they have, for example, burned down a fine chateau, and farm buildings, and houses, though the destruction could answer no military purpose whatsoever; and at Merville, they have, in pure wantonness, partially blown up a viaduct of the railway, which was a very fine structure."

It is a policy or a savage instinct of war to heighten the misery, and so compel the people to clamor for peace. The question is, whether a lasting peace, or any peace, can be secured by such a policy. And the Germans, while systematically ravaging France, levying millions on every place taken, plundering and burning, are loudly complaining because French cruisers have, in some instances, burned their prizes, when unable to carry them into harbor! You may think that I exaggerate the hardships inflicted upon the invaded country. Let me prove to you that I am mild and tame compared with some of the English newspapers. The Sheffield *Daily Telegraph*, for example, says:

> "If King WILLIAM cannot win by fair means he ought not to win at all. Civilized warfare is one thing; the burning of cities and the devastating of fine provinces is a wholly different thing. The rule of Prussia is a rule of terror. The devout King is not ashamed to do a deed which would bring a blush on the face of a chivalrous savage. The paths of his armies are marked by smoking villages, and by the shooting of patriotic volunteers. His soldiers burn up the seed corn of a fine province as fuel to feed their camp fires. He has a million of men employed in one gigantic work of robbery, which robbery will, he thinks, be imputed to him as righteousness. Under him fair France is the victim of a second reign of terror, worse than the first. Under him her very hospitals are shelled, her prisoners packed like sheep in cattle-trucks and hurried on without food or rest for seventeen hours, frozen to the framework of the carriages."

And then the writer goes on about the bombardment of Paris—but as that has ended, we will leave it to history.

THE CONQUERED PROVINCES.

And all things do not go happily in the conquered and annexed provinces, if we believe the last news from Saarbrück. Eight hundred Garibaldians have broken the railway and killed and taken prisoners the Landwehr, and Nancy is punished by a fine of some millions. Great scarcity of fuel and provisions at Colmar. No employment, and fears of a revolt. Troubles apprehended in Alsace. Everywhere a hard Winter added to the hardships and horrors of war.

MONADNOCK.

UNITED ITALY.

Reopening of the Parliamentary Session—Tone of the Newspaper Press—An Intended Distribution of Cardinals' Hats—Movements of Gen. Sheridan and Americans in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

Members of Parliament have come strolling along back to the opening of that body, which was yesterday. Not enough to do business are yet here. Italy is still a nation of dawdling children, made such by the Church and the old despotic Governments, which but a day or two ago passed away. Self-reliance is acquired slowly, and this people, taken as a whole, are still yearning for somebody or something upon which to lean. There are in Italy those with a manliness as noble as that to be found in any other country, but men of the style of CAVOUR, RICASOLI and the Marquis D'AZEGLIO, are still few. The pattern is given to the nation, and if, with patience, the world will wait two or three generations, it will witness the good imitations which must follow such examples.

TONE OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

While the few Catholics living in, and enjoying the freedom of, such Protestant countries as the United States and England, are allowing themselves to get excited in their condemnation of the Italians because they wish to enjoy the same kind of freedom, it is interesting to observe the philosophic tone indulged in this discussion of the Roman Catholic question, by Italian organs of opinion. One of the oldest and best written journals in Italy is the *Diritto*, and it is one of the most influential also, as it has next to the largest circulation. As other newspapers have done, this has often given advice to the Papal party, and within a few days, in an article giving a glance at the prospect, it says:

> "If our counsels were able to arrive as far as the Vatican, they would persuade the Pope that Italy is still for him the best place of residence. Not because he has in this country more friends, but because his influence is less feared here on account of his protracted establishment in these places. The want of interest in religious things exhibited by Italy is perhaps accepted as an evil by some, who see in this indifference a proof of perversion of mind and laxity of feeling. It is a condition favorable for the Pope for the full liberty of exercise of his spiritual magistracy. For the same reason that Italy is not passionately fond of the Catholic religion, she would not be able to become the persecutor of it. She allows the most ample liberty, without asking concessions or recompense—concessions and recompense to which the Pope would be obliged to submit in other States in which he might take up his residence. Meanwhile the Pope may liberate himself from the confinement which he has voluntarily imposed upon himself, for neither the Government nor the country wishes to add a thorn to his crown of martyrdom."

We are continually brought back to this discussion, for the question yields to none other in importance, on account of the magnitude of the interests it involves. It is difficult for Italians to believe that intelligent Americans will make trial of a system or defend it, which has, after so many centuries of experiment, produced such sad results here. Italy sends her warning to other countries, whose happy destiny it has been to escape from spiritual thraldom, to guard the liberties won by heroic ancestors in the struggles of the past.

NEED OF MORAL SUPPORT.

Italy needs all the moral support we can give her in her controversy with the Papacy—a controversy which must for some time yet go on. Many words of sympathy are expressed by our journals, but few of them meet the eye of readers here. Your article of December, setting forth the state of opinion and feeling in the United States toward Italy, has been copied, and has gratified many who have been waiting for such testimony from our side. The leaders of the clerical party are active, and whatever is said by an American Bishop, or any demonstration made in public meetings of Catholics in our cities, is eagerly laid hold of and paraded as proof that the free people of the United States do not approve the course of the Italian Government and nation.

NEW CARDINALS.

It is once more reported from Rome that the Pope is on the point of distributing fifteen or twenty of the twenty-two Cardinals' hats which have been accumulating in the past few years. It is added that foreigners will receive the major part of these scarlet honors, *en revanche* for the perverse conduct of the Italian nation. If it be true that the Holy Father is at last ready to give away these hats, then the over-devoted Archbishop MANNING will have the opportunity, for which he has been so long waiting, to change once more his color from purple to bright red. Whether my Lord SPAULDING is to be made to blush under the cover of this flaming token of the favor of the Pontiff we do not yet know.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

We have had Gen. SHERIDAN here for more than a week, after his visits to Naples and Rome. To-night he is to be entertained by Mr. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, our Consul-General for Italy. Six hundred invitations have been sent out, and there is the prospect that the company will be even larger and more brilliant than that got together on the occasion of Admiral FARRAGUT'S visit. The number of Americans here is now large, and, besides these, many others of different nationalities well known in this society are invited. Ten or twelve rooms can be thrown open *en suite* in the Orsini Palace, and there is space enough for the accommodation of a much larger company. Many Americans of wealth established here in large houses are entertaining this Winter. In their saloons a good deal of foreign society may be met, and the city newspapers have opportunities for frequent notices of the beauty and fashion assembled in the American circle. On Sunday, also, one has opportunity to see how many of our country-people are here, by attending either of the several places where religious worship is held. There are four of these with American clergymen, and two of them at least are every Sunday filled to their full capacity. The President and Congress are prayed for as if Florence were one of our own provincial cities. Some gentlemen connected with the Episcopal society have lately bought an ancient Catholic chapel adjoining the Church of the Carmine. Day before yesterday Gen. SHERIDAN was complimented with a dinner at the Palazzo Pitti. The King, who left yesterday for Turin to bid his daughter-in-law, the Queen of Spain, good-by, delayed a little his going to show the General this honor. Eighty was the number of guests invited, and nearly all were higher officers of the Italian Army. Gen. SHERIDAN was placed on the right of the King, and Gen. MENABREA on the left. The Minister of War, Gen. RICOTTI, was the only member of the Cabinet present. Gen. SHERIDAN had been presented to the King in the morning of the same day, and had opportunity for a somewhat protracted conversation with His Majesty.

ANGELICO.

AFTER THE STORM.

Condition of the Streets Yesterday—Steam as a Snow-Cleaner—The Rivers Clear—Probable End of the Storm.

The days that follow a snow-storm in this City are generally worse than the storm itself, and yesterday was no exception. The Winter of 1870-71 has had no parallel for the last seven or eight years in regard to the quantity of snow which has fallen. Snow in this City is a nuisance. Broadway is pretty well cared for by the City and by private merchants, but the other streets are left to await the melting influences of "Old Sol" before they become decently passable. Yesterday merchants in Water, Pearl, South and other streets on the East River, and West, Washington, Greenwich and others on the North River, were carting away the snow from before their own premises and dumping it into both rivers. Cartmen also engaged in this work voluntarily, for their own and their horses' sake. Still the business streets were in a most miserable condition, and in the hurry of business horses were laden far too heavily, so that "blocks" of carts, trucks, railroad cars and market wagons were a very common sight to behold throughout the lower Wards of the City yesterday.

THE STREET-CARS.

Taking advantage of the freshness and softness of the snow on Tuesday night, about midnight, the Third-avenue Railroad Company sent a steam track-sweeper down to to the Astor House, which very effectually cleared the tracks from one end of the line to the other. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies also had gangs of men out with shovels and scrapers and brooms, clearing the tracks along Canal-street and West Broadway to the lower terminus. The other railroad companies did little or nothing to clear their tracks. While the sun shone out in his strength during the forenoon and early afternoon of yesterday, the streets through which the railroads run, especially on the west side, were in a horrible condition. It seems to be the theory in granting charters to railroad companies to hand the streets wholly over to them, so that neither the people nor the municipal authorities have any further rights in or control over them. The companies set to work thereupon deliberately to lower the grade of the centre of every street through which they run, until, instead of shedding the water into the gutters and sewers, it is held in the middle of the street to the depth of four or six inches. It is next to impossible for a pedestrian to cross any such street dry-shod. There is scarcely a block between Union-square and Forty-second-street, along the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad line, free from such standing pools of slush and water.

IN THE RIVERS.

The tide was very high and the ice and snow, though quite thick, was very soft and easily broken by the waves and by the motion of the ferry-boats, so that there was no hindrance from this source to the navigation or passenger traffic on either rivers yesterday. On the East River the ice kept well toward the Brooklyn side, but on the North River it stretched across from one side to the other, from Jersey City Ferry at Liberty-street to Christopher and beyond. Multitudes of small cakes, massed thickly together, blocked some of the uneven slips on the New-York side of the North River, and should it freeze hard for the next two days, it would greatly impede navigation. From past experience this change is not impossible, though it does not seem very probable at this writing. There is a greater tendency to rain than to frost.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Supply Fitting Out with all Dispatch for France—A General Court-Martial—The Dispatch Steamer Tallapoosa Ordered to Hampton Roads to Await the Tennessee—The Commissioners Soon Expected Home.

Orders were received, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from the Secretary of the Navy to fit out with all dispatch the United States ship *Supply*, 547 tons, to carry contributions to the suffering inhabitants of France. The *Supply* is a full-rigged ship, of considerable stowage capacity, and a good sailer. She was only partially dismantled when she was laid up, on her return from her last voyage as store-ship of the European Squadron, and can now be made ready for sea with but little loss of time, as she needs no special repairs. Yesterday she was towed out from her berth in the Ordinary Row, and brought alongside the dock, and a swarm of workmen were at once placed on board to complete the necessary work at the earliest possible moment. Commander BRAINE, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has laid aside all other work, and has placed his entire force on the task of making an entirely new suit of sails for the ship, and in overhauling her old sails. The ship will be made ready for sea in two weeks, and will be fitted out for a one year's cruise. As she lays alongside the dock, there need be no delay in putting on board her cargo. She can load at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as well as at a dock in New-York or while anchored in the stream, and with no loss of time. As the wants of the poor French are imperative, it is more than probable that the cargo will be taken on board at Brooklyn at once, in order that there shall be as little time lost as is possible. Already a detail of eighty-three men, the complement of the ship, has been made on the receiving-ship *Vermont*, and the officers are probably ordered at Washington already by this time. With one year's stores on board for a full crew, the *Supply* can carry about 4,000 barrels with ease. The Committees of the Board of Commerce, of the Corn Exchange and others, will doubtless arrange with Rear-Admiral SMITH, commanding the Brooklyn Yard, as to the mode of placing the supplies on board. As is the case in Boston, the Committees here will probably dispatch with the ship an agent to superintend in a measure the distribution of supplies in France, acting in concert with the French authorities duly appointed. The *Supply* has accommodations for one or two passengers of an excellent character. The battery of the *Supply* will consist of only one or two guns, for signaling purposes, if needed, and to lend to the ship a man-of-war look.

A draft of men has been made upon the receiving-ship *Vermont*, for the frigate *Worcester*, fitting out at Boston to carry supplies to Havre. It will be sent by rail, and will consist of ninety-seven men. There are now men enough on the *Vermont* to man and supply the gun-boat *Shawmut*, and to complete the *Worcester's* complement. In order to man other vessels, recruiting must be commenced again.

A general Court-martial, ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, will convene today, at noon, on the frigate *California*, at the Brooklyn Yard, for the trial of certain seamen to be brought before it on serious charges. The Court consists of Commander D. L. BRAINE, President; Commander D. B. HARMONY, Commander HENRY ERBEN, Commander CHESTER HATFIELD, and Lieut.-Commander EDWIN T. WOODWARD. Pay-master JOSEPH A. SMITH will act as Judge-Advocate. The Court will not be long in session.

The United States dispatch-boat *Tallapoosa*, Lieut. DAVID G. MCRITCHEN, has been ordered by telegraph from the Department to sail at once from Boston for Fortress Monroe, and there to await further orders. The cargo of the *Tallapoosa*, destined for Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, was taken out at Boston and sent to its destination by rail. The *Tallapoosa* sailed on Tuesday for Hampton Roads. It is surmised that the *Tallapoosa* is ordered to Hampton Roads to await the arrival of the frigate *Tennessee*, Capt. TEMPLE, with the San Domingo Commissioners. On her arrival the Commissioners, it is thought, will be transferred to the *Tallapoosa*, and conveyed with all dispatch to Washington, in order that they can make their report before the adjournment of Congress. Not a single officer of judgment in the Brooklyn Navy-yard entertains the slightest fear regarding the safety of the *Tennessee*.

Completion of the Stevens' Battery—Description of the Monster.

The Stevens' gun-boat, which has been so long in building, and the success of which has been so doubtful, is nearly completed, and will be ready for launching in June at the farthest. The machinery is largely in position, and the vessel will be entirely completed during this and next month, with the exception of a portion of the joiners' work. She has four engines, aggregating 5,000-horse power. These engines have 45-inch stroke, and run two immense propellers. The vessel is 410 feet in length, is 6,000 tons burden, and draws twenty-two feet of water, being only two feet above the water line. Ventilators are supplied by which it is believed a full supply of air can be furnished below decks. She is built for a turret thirty-eight feet in diameter, and is calculated to carry two of the heaviest twenty-inch guns. Her armor will probably be of two-inch wrought-iron, bolted to a thickness of ten inches. Her boilers are ten in number, and are heated by thirty furnaces. Mr. STEVENS in his will bequeathed this immense concern to the State of New-Jersey. It is not known whether the State can hold the bequest, but if it can accept the bequest, it will probably dispose of it in some way, so that, in any event, the battery will pass into the hands of our own or some foreign Government. It is not intended to arm the vessel until after she shall have been finally disposed of in some way, since the purchasing Government will probably have some special instructions regarding its armament.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales of real estate at the Exchange, yesterday, Feb. 15, attracted to the rooms a large attendance of persons, and the market exhibited more signs of activity than of late; the bidding, as a rule, was more spirited; and the prices, in the main, good. This was particularly the case with the Central Park lots disposed of by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., the transaction resulting as follows: The lots sold are four in number, located on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, directly opposite the Park. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee. The following are the prices obtained, the names of the buyers being also annexed: Lot No. 1, south-west corner Eighth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, size 27.2 by 100, sold for $19,900; purchaser, Mr. GRIFFITH ROWE. Lot No. 2, adjoining above, west side Eighth-avenue, 25 by 100, sold for $13,700; purchaser, Mr. A. C. KINGSLAND, Jr. Lots Nos. 3 and 4, adjoining the one last named, each 25 by 100, sold for $13,000 and $12,350 respectively; purchaser, Mr. ROWE. In regard to these figures it may be said that, by those interested in the property they were deemed satisfactory, and by good judges of real estate it was remarked that they gave renewed evidence of the real strength of the market.

Two additional sales were made during the day, as follows: By JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, of a lot situated on the north side of East Seventy-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, sold for $6,945 to Mr. MAYO—a good price. By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., by order of CHARLES C. MOWTON, Esq., trustee under the will of JOHN MOWTON, deceased, of a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, 20 by 92, known as No. 312 East Twenty-first-street, south side, between First and Second avenues, sold for $10,050 to Mr. JOHN M. CARROLL. This last-named property was sold cheap, as the house rents at the rate of $1,200 per annum. The terms of the sale were cash. No other business was transacted except an adjournment announced by JAMES M. MILLER, of the sale of lot on Seventy-ninth-street, 200 feet east of Second-avenue, adjourned until March 2.

For today, at the Exchange, the principal sales advertised to take place are those of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., as follows: Two lots of land, each 25 by about 95 feet, with the improvements thereon, located on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; the improvement consists of a four-story brick house on one lot, and an office in front and a rear building on the other. Also, two lots, with improvements, on East Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues; improvements three tenement-houses. Also, two lots on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, one vacant and one with a frame house thereon. All the above property is offered at an executors' sale, and the terms are liberal. The same firm will also offer at public auction a five-story Ohio-stone front store and lot, known as No. 72 Duane-street, near Broadway, now renting at $6,000 per year; a three-story brick house and lot situated on the south-east corner of Fourth and Wooster streets, and known as No. 52 Fourth-street; and a three-story brick house and lot, with stable in the rear, located on the west side of Second-avenue, about fifty feet north of Twenty-seventh-street. The list, it will be observed, comprises some desirable real estate.

At private sale, HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-street, advertises a list of property, valuable for reference. Mr. CAMP has only recently entered into business, but already has on his books for sale a large lot of desirable real estate. Attention is also called to the property offered at private sale by S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-street, and by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, No. 91 Cedar-street. The latter firm, in addition, offer for sale 100 acres of land, all under cultivation, located near Poughkeepsie. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, advertises the large property owned by the American Express Company, comprising the entire block between Hudson, Jay, Duane and Staple streets, together with the marble building thereon; also, some superior Broadway property. A great variety of City and suburban property, eligibly located, is also offered by a large number of individuals and business firms, for information in regard to which reference is made to our business columns.

Exchange Sales Wednesday, Feb. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.	
1 lot, s. w. corner 8th-av. and 74th-st., 27.2x100	$19,900
1 lot, adjoining above, w. s. 8th-av., 27.2 ft. s. 74th-st., 25x100	13,700
1 lot, adjoining above, w. s. 8th-av., 52.2 ft. s. 74th-st., 25x100	13,000
1 lot, adjoining above, w. s. 8th-av., 77.2 ft. s. 74th-st., 25x100	12,350
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
3-story and basement brick house and lot, s. s. No. 312 East 21st-st., 190 ft. e. 2d-av., house 20x42, with extension 20x12, lot 20x92	$10,050
By James M. Miller.	
1 lot, n. s. East 79th-st., 200 ft. w. 3d-av., 25x100.2.	$6,945

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 17 WEST 49TH-ST., TO close an estate; a first-class four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av.; gas-fixtures, chandelier and parlor carpets go with the premises; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 17 West 49th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in perfect order throughout, including parlor carpets, shades, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Terms very liberal. Apply to CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, No. 227 West 53d-st., 92 feet from the corner of Broadway as widened; the house is 25x50x100.5; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES ON LEROY-st., Waverley-place, Livingston-place, Nos. 17, 19, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 62; nine on Lexington-av.; also, in Brooklyn, Elizabeth and Newark. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone, 19x45x100.5; good order; $15,500.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON,
Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements. Early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x45 and extension; with two-story stable, about 14x70; lot, 100.5; price, $65,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs.; South Brooklyn property taken in part payment. Address Box No. 3,548 Post-office, New-York, or to WINANS & CO., No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST., a first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, 27.6x74, lot 50x105. Price, $140,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 156 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 91 Cedar-st.,
corner Broadway.
We have a large amount of the various classes of real estate, embracing stores, dwellings, lots, country-seats, farms, &c., for sale or exchange. Mortgages bought and sold. Loans negotiated.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FOUR-story modern brown-stone desirable dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Rutherford-place, Stuyvesant-square, lot in fee.
Also, by same estate,
No. 50 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot, leasehold.
Also,
A revised printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, mailed free.
Also,
$125,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on City real estate. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. House, 25 by 65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout; containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. Lot, 25 by 98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., a first-class three-story brick house in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS IN ALL parts of the City, for sale at reduced prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CHAS. MACRAE'S OFFICE, GROUND floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, THIRTY two lots, with elegant mansion, stable, &c., on 5th-av., Carroll and Macomb sts., and adjacent to Prospect Park; will be divided to suit purchasers; is one of the most eligible sites in the City of Brooklyn for a school, church, or public institution; commands fine view of the Bay, Staten Island and New-Jersey, &c. Also, four lots, fronting the Circle on Prospect Park, on 8th-av. and Douglass-st. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMONDHILL,

LONG ISLAND,

NEW
YORK
C.H.
Brooklyn
South Side R.R.
L.I.R.R.
Richmond-Hill
Jamaica
Myrtle Ave.
Fulton Ave.

Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and McAdamized sidewalks thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean off Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 15 cents; yearly commutation, $43. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station,
or HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 110 Broadway (basement.)

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS, No. 55 Pine-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FINE COUNTRY seat, twelve acres; garden, lawn and wood; good double house, well finished; heated by furnace; good carriage-house; all in good order; plenty of good water; $18,000.
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON,
Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT DUNNellen, near Plainfield, a valuable country residence near depot, with thirty acres of land; has frontage 1,000 feet on graded streets, and can be doubled at small expense and cut up into village lots and sold at double the price asked for land and buildings. Apply to or address M. F. JAMES, No. 105 Broad-st.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SIX LOTS, 25x100 each, suitable for manufacturing purposes or immediate improvement; convenient to street or steam cars; location, West Hoboken. Address Box No. 3,560 New-York Post-office.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located.
GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND LOFTS to let or for sale, south-east corner Grand-st. and Broadway; five story, marble, 30 feet wide by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 30 White-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 164 5TH-AV., 80 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET,
BY
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, high-stoop brown-stone, 25 feet front, fully and elegantly furnished.

ALSO,
5th-av. and Murray Hill, five stories, brown-stone, English basement, 20 feet wide, newly and fully furnished, suitable for a small private family.

ALSO,
Madison-av. and Murray Hill, four stories, high-stoop, stone front, 25 feet wide by 80 and extension, handsomely furnished; possession at once, if desired.

ALSO,
East 9th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, high-stoop, 26 feet wide, 22 rooms, fully furnished.

ALSO,
West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three stories, high-stoop, fully furnished, $225 per month.

ALSO,
London-terrace, West 23th-st., three stories, high-stoop, 22 feet front, in perfect order, $2,500 per annum; possession immediately, if desired.

ALSO,
To let or for sale, the four-story, high-stoop, English basement, brown-stone, elegantly furnished house No. 26 East 38th-st., near Madison-av.

UNFURNISHED:
Madison-av. and Murray Hill, four stories, high-stoop, brown-stone, 25 feet front, $4,500 per annum.

ALSO,
17th-st., first house from 5th-av., four stories, 28 feet wide by 70 feet all the way up, just put in perfect repair.

ALSO,
12th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, brown-stone, 22 feet wide by 70 feet deep, in perfect order, $2,500 per annum.

5th-av. and Murray Hill, five stories, English basement, brown-stone, 25 feet wide by 75x100, $5,000 per annum.

LONG BRANCH.
MARINE VILLA TO LET, FURNISHED,
from the 10th of June to the 15th of September next. The cottage has TWELVE ROOMS, exclusive of butler's pantry, billiard room, bath-room and kitchen; ice-house, well stocked; coach-house, room for two carriages; stabling for three horses. The property has its own bathing-ground. The use of a cow and well-stocked kitchen-garden is also included. Apply to Mr. T. MOSS, Wallack's Theatre, Broadway.
NO AGENTS NEED APPLY.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, No. 51 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, and overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN good order, at Great Neck, facing Little Neck Bay, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station; rent $1,500. For further particulars address Box 1,167 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a brown-stone house, on Beekman Hill, No. 339 East 51st-st., handsomely frescoed, and all improvements. Address A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., near brick church and junction stations, house, 34 feet wide, with hot and cold water, &c., one-half acre of land. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST 41st-st., medium size, four stories, high stoop, fully furnished, in perfect order, with early possession. Apply at the house in the evening.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, near railroad station, about an hour from City; medium size; rent about $800. Address Box No. 797 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS, near 5th-av., between 30th and 42d sts., suitable for a dental office. Address, with all particulars, HENRY N. DODGE, No. 25 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS—SCRANTON COAL MINES—PEREMPTORY SALE FOR CASH. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a most valuable coal deposit, adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the workings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of 84 feet of coal veins of the best quality of coals, or 100,000 tons per acre.

The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular 1,384 feet front by 3,800 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 125 acres, more or less.

Three upper veins, (one of which is being largely worked close to the line of this property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 25,000 tons per acre, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have offered to lease this at 14 cents per ton.

It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assuming only an average of 25,000 tons per acre, or say 3,000,000 of tons on the aggregate to the purchaser, at a price per ton for this quantity.

A right to repurchase for coal purposes the surface of blocks Nos. 6 and 9, as shown by the map of the Town plot—say 400 by 1,264 feet, (including half the width of the street,) for $5,000, will be included in the sale. These two blocks contain eighty-eight lots, worth, at the selling price of those adjoining $600 to $800 each, or about $60,000.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad runs in front of block No. 6, along the whole extent of the property, and other Trunk roads near by.

Title perfect. Sale absolute.

JAMES M. MILLER—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order and under the direction of the executors of THOMAS J. BLANCK, deceased:

Nos. 426 and 430 Hudson-st., the two four-story brick house with stores on first floor.

Two lots of land west side 7th-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

Three lots of land north side 57th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

One lot of land south side 58th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

Ten lots of land on 9th-av., 83d and 84th sts., near Boulevard.

Four lots of land, two on west side 4th-av. and two adjoining on north side 105th-st.

Also by order of JOHN W. BLANCK.

No. 409 East 57th-st., the house and lot, title perfect; 60 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at the option of the purchaser.

For map and particulars, inquire of JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-AVENUE—Four lots south-west corner 73d-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Two lots north-west corner 73d-st.
FOURTH-AVENUE—Three lots south-west corner 105th-st.
FORTY-THIRD-STREET—One lot between 2d and 3d avs.
SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—Two lots between 2d and 3d avs.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—One lot 100 feet west 7th-av. Boulevard.

VALUABLE IVTH WARD PROPERTY.

OAK-STREET—Three-story brick house, No. 25 Oak-st., with extension, and lot running through to New Chambers-st.; size, 26 by 55.9 and 62 feet. House occupied as stores on ground floor and dwelling above. All in fine order. Stables in the rear. Title perfect.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, Commissioner's sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County, of a
DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT.
Being the late residence of Mrs. Joanna Brown, at
ROSELLE, N. J.,
Forty-two minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The dwelling is 40x24, wing 18x26, three stories, and contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are 100x200, well laid out and improved.
For full particulars apply to auctioneers.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 18 West-st., between Morris-st. and Battery-place; dimensions of lot, 26.8x90; fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Map to be seen at office of auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. A. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. OAKLEY,
JAMES A. FLEURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF LOUISA LYNCH, DECEASED,
$11,000 Third-avenue Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, $1,000 each.
$7,000 United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Long Dock Company of New-Jersey, 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1893, $1,000 each.
$12,000 St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1897, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1898, $1,000 each.
$6,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company 7 per cent. consolidated 1st. mtge. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1908, $1,000 each.
$6,000 Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company 7 per cent. mtge. Registered Bonds, 1879, $1,000 each.
$7,000 Sixth-avenue Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Registered Bonds, 1890, $1,000 each.
$2,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company Sinking Fund 7 per cent. mtge. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000 State of New-York Bounty Loan Registered, 1877.
9 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co., $50 each.
140 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
50 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
25 shares North River Insurance Co., $25 each.
125 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co., $37 50 each.
100 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, $100 each.
120 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each.
50 shares New-York Balance Dock Co., $100 each.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased:

Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—The four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.

Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—The six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.

No. 42 Fulton-st.—The store.

130th-st.—The three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 225 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.

The new and elegant Ohio-stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.

Maps and particulars at the office.

Also the following stocks belonging to same estate:
549 shares capital stock Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, par $100.
124 shares 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Great Western Life Insurance Company, par $50.
10 shares Harlem Bank Stock, par $100.
120 shares Pacific Bank Stock, par $50.
208 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, par $25.
70 shares People's Bank Stock, par $25.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
157 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
500 shares Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Company, par $100.
263 shares Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
28 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
Particulars at the office.

HENSHAW & BROTHER
Will sell at auction, in Boston,
on SATURDAY, 18th inst.,
at 12 o'clock M., at
NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
State-st., the following securities, left as collateral:
Nos. 303 to 322.—Twenty bonds of the East Tennessee Zinc Company, for $1,000 each, dated March 15, 1869, and secured by trust deed, or mortgage, to Farmer's Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, with interest coupons attached.
No. 20.—Two hundred shares of the West. Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company, in the City of New-York, of $100 each.
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7, 1871.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GLADSTONE HOUSE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.—NOTICE.—The furniture and fixtures of the Gladstone House, corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st., (unavoidably postponed yesterday, the 15th,) will positively take place THIS DAY, (Thursday, Feb. 16,) commencing at 10½ o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of; also all the office furniture, counters, desks, iron safes, &c., &c., the whole to be sold by order of the mortgagee. Catalogues, giving full description of the more important portions of the furniture, can be had, early this morning, at the hotel, and also at the auction rooms, No. 83 East 13th-st., near Broadway. The bedding and bed-linen, china, crockery, &c., will be sold by manuscript.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rose-wood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel, handsome gilt-frame mantel and pier mirrors, bronze chandeliers, piano-forte, console-tables, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues at the office.

BY VIRTUE OF AN AUTHORITY duly conferred upon me, I will sell at public auction all the stock of dry goods in the store heretofore occupied by Timothy T. Corkerry, No. 695 8th-av., in the City of New-York. Also, the lease of the entire building, which lease has four years to run from May 1, 1871; rent $2,700 per annum, of which $900 is paid by sub-tenants. Sale to take place Friday, Feb. 17, 1871, at 10 A. M. Terms of sale—Cash on delivery.
H. H. STOTESBURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.,
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

GROCERIES, &C.

GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY
TEXAS CANNED BEEF,
without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 16 Cedar-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway.
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A SPLENDID WHITE BEAR-SKIN robe for a sleigh, for sale cheap; sold on account of ill health of the owner. Inquire at No. 307 Lexington-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—PARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
de5-law6m-Th

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the dumping of snow into the slips from the piers and bulkheads of this City is a violation of the rules and regulations of this Department, and subjects the offending parties to a fine.

Where the removal of snow from the streets is deemed necessary, permits will be granted, on application at this office to dump the same from the ENDS of certain piers, to be designated in said permits.
J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S. They beat the world, and for sale only at No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions; they change with the weather and cut the cloth. Phelan's make for sale at ten cents.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Feb. 18	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 25	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Mar. 4	Assyria	Wed., Mar. 1
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria	Wed., Mar. 8
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian	Wed., Mar. 15

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP SAMARIA, DETAINED, will sail FRIDAY, 17th inst., at noon.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Mar. 1, at 12¼ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........March 29, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE, DAURE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.
NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170, $60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR KINGSTON, JAM.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....................Feb. 16
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau), Feb. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 2
For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight)..Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
ON A FINISHED ROAD,
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 26th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis ninety miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation proportionately quickened and cheapened. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the Fort Wayne, Pennsylvania Central, Illinois Central or any other First Mortgage Bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The B., C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, amounting only to $20,000 per mile on a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock at par, made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by similar subscriptions on the part of Towns and Counties through which the Road passes, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than issuing Town and County Bonds.

The earnings of the Road in its incomplete state, and while deprived entirely of through connection, have been for the past three months in excess of 12 per cent. on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States can show a better record during its inception. When is added to this lucrative way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, *all of which must seek a market over this line*, the result cannot but be a showing which will give large Dividends on the Stock of the Company, after paying the interest to the Bondholders as heretofore. The privilege which attaches to the Bonds of conversion into Stock at par will shortly assume practical value, as by this privilege the Bondholders will, by the conversion, be entitled to share in any excess of earnings which may accrue to the Road.

A small amount, $400,000 in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company feel warranted in the present condition of their affairs in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price as heretofore, in order to effect rapid sales and thus free themselves immediately from all floating indebtedness.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.
Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communication being now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or sixty days, payable in gold.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

GEO. C. T. SEAMAN,
BROKER IN COMMERCIAL PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES,
No. 35 Pine-st., (upstairs.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.
W. A. HALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.
ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.
THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.
TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 23, 1870.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. | SHARES, $100 EACH.
OFFICE, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, New-York Life Insurance Building.
TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the capital stock of this Company, of the par value of $100 each, being the remainder of the capital of one million, are now offered to BUTCHERS, DEALERS, MARKETMEN and others.
The books of subscription for said stock will be opened at the office of the Company, as above, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1871, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and remain open each day for TEN days unless sooner subscribed for.
Each subscription for ten (10) shares from any Butcher, Marketman or Dealer, will entitle the subscriber to one stand or stall, at a uniform fixed rental, on a lease of five years.
But no one Butcher, Marketman or Dealer will be allowed more than two stalls or stands, in either wholesale or retail department, and the intention to avail himself of this privilege must be declared by each subscriber at the time of subscribing.
A diagram of the stands in the market can be seen at the office of the Company, and the selection of stands by said subscribers will be according to order of subscription.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Twenty-five per cent. in cash, on subscribing, and the balance in installments of 25 per cent., as called for by the Treasurer, on thirty days' notice.
By order of the Board.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, COURTLANDT PALMER, W. M. JOHNSON, } Committee on Subscriptions.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.
The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:
First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as Five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.
The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from any taxation in form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.
After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't.
JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377,) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.
OLIVER AMES, President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK, NO. 149 4TH-AV., PITTSBURG, Penn.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.
FEB. 14, 1871.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN.
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

$100,000.
JERSEY CITY 7S,
OPPOSITE NEW-YORK CITY,
FIVE YEARS TO RUN,
FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House, handsomely-furnished apartments, with board, private table if desired, at No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms and first-class board (private family preferred) for gentleman and wife, two young children, (one a baby,) and nurse-girl, from 1st April. Address C., Post-office Box No. 18 Jersey City.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
Cash capital, $400,000; cash assets Feb. 1, 1871, $806,060.
A Dividend of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.
Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of (6) SIX PER CENT, on outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of (50) FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1871. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.
Fifty per cent of the scrip of 1864 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of September, 1870.
se15-law6mTh* CALVIN C. POWELL, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1809.
E. P. WHEELER, M. H. SMITH, C. B. SMITH, } Executors.
d1-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 112 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
HARRIET A. WILMERDING, Executrix.
d8-law-6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER DE FOREST GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Courtlandt Palmer, No. 858 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1870.
COURTLANDT PALMER, Executor.
ELIZA A. GRANT, Executrix.
d8-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN SPEAKING CHINESE and possessing an extensive knowledge of the country and people, acquired during eight years' residence in China, is open to an engagement as agent of a firm or public company, or in any position where such acquirements would be serviceable at any of the open ports; highest references, both in China and New-York. Address ALPHA, Box No. 5,065 New-York Post-office.

A PARTNER IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and good paying printing business, where a steady run of work is insured the year round, will dispose of his interest at a moderate figure; a practical printer, or a man of means, who wishes a good investment, would find it to his advantage to investigate this opportunity. Address B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 cash capital required; business established, pleasant and very profitable. Address WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Newburg, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS:
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 16,
HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
FRIDAY—MONEY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, fourth time—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Dance's elegant Comedietta,
A MORNING CALL,
followed by Morton's Comedy, (first time this season,) entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
TUESDAY, FEB. 21,
HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22—THE HEIR AT LAW.
THURSDAY, FEB. 23—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In consequence of the disappointment to many on Tuesday evening last by reason of the severe storm, due notice will be given of the repetition of Robertson's Military Drama,
OURS.
In preparation, Robertson's last Comedy,
BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 18,
MONEY.
Doors open at 1 P. M.; to begin at 1½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871.
For the benefit of The Samaritan Home.
Tickets, $2. Boxes, (holding four,) $10. Can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
REHEARSAL FOR THE FOURTH CONCERT,
FRIDAY, FEB. 17, AT 2½ P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS CHOIR.—THE DIRECTOR proposes to enlarge the chorus to fifty voices, superlative educational advantages offered to volunteers. Circulars at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIGENT, industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; a good cook and ironer; neat and respectable; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A very respectable English Protestant woman; excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, &c.; good baker; good City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL Protestant, who speaks English perfectly, and will be well recommended from last employer, a situation to take care of grown children, and do some sewing; or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT Protestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid and assist in washing, or chamber-work and waiting, in a private boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent waitress; can take place of a man in waiting; none but the best of families need apply. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; good City reference from present employers. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 227 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small private family; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a competent trustworthy girl; understands fluting, &c.; will furnish long and excellent testimonials. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A sober, neat, industrious and efficient woman; understands French cooking; will furnish best City references. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW more engagements to work by the day in private families; is a very good dress-maker; can operate on a sewing-machine. Address No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist with the washing; first-class City reference given from her present employer, No. 41 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French cook, good City reference, in some private family. Call at No. 349 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st., top floor.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL BE found excellent situations for servants, in every capacity, for City and country, both Protestant and Catholic. Girls not wishing to remain in the office will be sent for at their residences.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD HAND, DEsires a situation as copyist. Address WILLIAM MEIKLEHEM, Metropolitan Gas Company, Broadway and 42d-st.

SIMM'S OFFICE, NO. 541 6TH-AV., SUPplies first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice; also help brought from the South to order.

AT NO. 138 6TH-AV., (OVER DRUG-store,) first-class German, French, Irish, American male and female help can be found constantly.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, room No. 45 Bible House, furnish best Virginia servants.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamber-work if required; five years' best reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best reference from last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman, married; no incumbrance; thorough coachman and groom of long experience in London; best City reference from last employer. Call or address B. G., at carriage factory corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant married man; City reference; ten years' experience; three years' reference from last place. Call or address J. D., No. 79 Amity-st., corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Irishman, as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant single man; is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. F., No. 9 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a re-engagement, March 1, as gardener; understands vines, forcing, general kitchen and flower-garden; highest testimonials to offer. Address A B, Greenfield Hill Post-office, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as first-class coachman or groom, thoroughly competent, reliable and trustworthy, whose City references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address P. J. FALLON, No. 161 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced, well-recommended young man. Address WILLIAM, No. 209 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by an Englishman; married, without incumbrance; understands his trade in every respect; good references given. Address J. V. S., West Farms, Westchester County.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire se placer pour prendre soin des enfants et coudre. S'adresser au No. 409 Ouest 45 rue.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE A mechanical invention of great value in handling railroad cars, loaded or light, for short distances, where a locomotive is not accessible; must give good reference as to character and ability; $10 per day and expenses can easily be made. Address Post-office Box No. 125 Dover, N. J.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR GROWING children, a middle-aged woman and a Protestant; she must thoroughly understand her duties, have satisfactory City references, and be willing to make herself useful. Address, in own handwriting, NURSE, Box No. 3,784 General Post-office.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A SOUND AND progressive New-York company will make arrangements with a first-class, experienced agent for the Metropolitan district. Address M. B., Post-office Box No. 3,929.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISsion-house, a bright boy; must be a good penman, and be quick and correct at figures. Address, stating age, Post-office Box No. 4,139.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO CANvass for advertisements. Address JOURNAL, Station D.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; best references required. Apply for two days, from 11 till 2, at No. 19 West 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager......................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..............................J. H. SELWYN
GREAT SUCCESS
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G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST N I G H T S OF SARATOGA. | SARATOGA every night for the present, all novelties being postponed. Characters in this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY by Misses Fanny Davenport, Morant, Morris, Gilbert, Dietz, Messrs. James Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, De Vere, Mattison and others.
SARATOGA.
. TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE next Saturday.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
Near 6th-av.
W. M. HOLLAND...............Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday,
KING LEAR.
EDGAR..........................Mr. BARTON HILL
(by kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia.)
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.....as.......................FANCHON

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET,
COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
THE GREAT MAJILTONS,
THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS,
THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION,
Production of the superb burlesque, entitled
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Preceded by the favorite drama,
NORAH CREINA,
produced with new scenery, costumes and effects.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TODAY AT 2 P. M.
COLEMAN CHILDREN.
In Comedietta, Farce and Vaudeville.

THIRD
EUTERPE CONCERT.
J. P. MORGAN...............................Conductor
ASSOCIATION HALL, Feb. 16, at 8 P. M.
The first WALPURGIS NIGHT by the Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Solos by Miss IDA ROSENBURGH, Mr. S. B. MILLS.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.—Stadt Theatre.—To-night, Seebach in drama and comedy—Valerie, and Eine Tasse The. To-morrow, Ann Eliza; Seebach as Anna Liese; Veneta, Princess Henrietta.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS at the Somerville Gallery remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 8 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st.
New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready; inclose 25c. for a copy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 and 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.
If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.
Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Two little girls will be received in the family of an American teacher, to be educated with her niece. They will be carefully instructed in English, French, German, music and drawing; location in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable references; terms moderate. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE to instruct in German, French and English languages; also in music, is desirous of engaging as a finishing governess. References: The Lord Bishop of Quebec, (Protestant,) Col. Rhodes, of the same city. Also, Caldwell Ashworth, Esq., banker, 54 B'way, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FOR SALE—A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DElightfully situated in Connecticut. Full particulars by calling on No. 126 East 27th-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as KING JAMES V., in
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In preparation
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The management is pleased to announce an arrangement with
JAS. M. WERLI
for a series of
GRAND MATINEES,
commencing on
THURSDAY, FEB. 16, at 2 P. M.,
assisted by
MME. SALVOTTI, Soprano;
HERR REMMERTZ, Basso;
MR. McDONALD, Tenor;
MR. GEORGE W. COLBY, Director.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre, branch office at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and Weber's Rooms, corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st.
WEHLI PIANO RECITALS AT UNION LEAGUE HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE
in
HUNTED DOWN.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
THE UNRIVALED CORPS OF LEAPERS.
BAREBACK RIDING—Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND. MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.
ATHLETIC EXERCISES.
THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND LILIPUTIAN PONIES.
THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

THIRD SEASON.
NEW-YORK GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY'S
CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1871.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at Schirmers, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on evening of concert.

LECTURES.

ROME.
REV. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will lecture on
ROME AND THE CATACOMBS,
At ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.,
On FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 P. M.
The lecture will be profusely illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs, each view covering 400 square feet.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at American Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

DR. LORD'S
LECTURE, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 16, AT 11½,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
ON PASCAL.

THE LECTURES ON THE ORIGIN of Christianity, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, will be opened with his historical picture of
JESUS OF NAZARETH,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, to be followed by *The Apostles*, WEDNESDAY EVENING next, and *Paul* SATURDAY following. Tickets, 50 cents each, or $1 for the three lectures, at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M., to begin at 8 P. M.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The eighth and last lecture of the course will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS. Subject, (his new lecture,)
OUR CITY AND CITY LIFE.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE New-York Association of the Alumni of Trinity College will be held THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, in "Cornwall's Classical Institute," Room No. 8, No. 1,267 Broadway. By order of the President. ROBERT HOBART SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 17th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING
440 feet 2½-inch Wire Pipe.
129 feet 2½-inch Wire Pipe.
166 feet 2-inch Wire Pipe.
195 feet 1⅞-inch Wire Pipe.
1,611 feet 1¾-inch Wire Pipe.
419 feet 1½-inch Wire Pipe.
498 feet 1⅜-inch Wire Pipe.
95 feet 1¼-inch Wire Pipe.
To be six-strand fine wire rope, painted and with a hemp heart, of Roebling Company's manufacture, or other in all respects equal thereto.
Bidders are referred to the Equipment Officer at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete delivery, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, March 21, 1871, for dredging for the United States in the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., fifty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of material consisting of blue clay, gravel and mud; the material must be carried about three-quarters of a mile to the place of deposit.
Bids will be received at so much per cubic yard excavated and deposited; the United States reserving the right to reject all that may be deemed disadvantageous.
Charts can be seen, and forms and all information obtained at this office.
Work must be commenced with two dredges on or before April 20, 1871. JOHN M. WILSON, Major of Engineers, United States Army.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS H. HOLMES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
as Messenger Southern District New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. PETRIE, CHARLES M. CARPENTER, JOHN H. McKEE and STEPHEN H. PETRIE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that petitions have been filed in said Court by George H. Petrie, Charles M. Carpenter, John H. McKee and Stephen H. Petrie, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for discharges and certificates thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1871.
f16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEON KELLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Leon Keller, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870. ISAAC BAER, Assignee.
A. M. PETSHAW, Attorney for Bankrupt.
f9-law3wTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—PHILIP BOYER, Plaintiff, against LENA BOYER, Defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant LENA BOYER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 3 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 23d of May, 1870. G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of January, 1871.
f2-law6wTh* G. HAUSCHEL, Plaintiff's Att'y.

ALBANY.

Wrangle in the Senate Over the Broadway Widening Swindle.

Tweed Pleads for It in Behalf of the Citizens of New-York.

The Bill Finally Passed and Sent to the Assembly.

A Market Men's Association---Result of the "Investigation" of the Affairs of the Children's Aid Society---The City Tax Levy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871.

TWEED's bill to obliterate the old Broadway widening "job" and pave the way for a new one, came up again in the Senate this morning, and occupied nearly the whole session. The Democratic Senators who were absent yesterday, appeared in their seats this morning, and GENET made haste to call from the table his motion to disagree with the report of the Committee of the Whole, and order the bill to a third reading. In order to obviate the objections of Senator HARDENBURGH, TWEED moved that the cause providing that a Judge of the First District might hear the appeal provided for in the bill, notwithstanding his personal interest in the case, be stricken out. The motion was unanimously carried. GENET's motion to order the bill to a third reading was then put to vote and resulted in 16 yeas and 14 nays—all the Democrats present voting in the affirmative and all the Republicans in the negative. The President declared the motion lost for want of a constitutional vote. The missing Democrat was Senator BANKS, of Albany, a man who never hesitates to go with his party on any measure, and therefore could have no conscientious scruples on this "job." He probably did not know that the bill would be up so early in the session. On the announcement of the vote TWEED moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table. He said he wished to afford his friends time to examine the bill. The whole people of New-York, he said, wanted this bill, or something like it, to pass. If any one could tell him wherein the bill would do anything except to correct a great wrong, he would like to have him do so. Its only object was to correct irregularities in the action of the Commissioners for widening Broadway. He hoped Senators would help pass the bill, and let the City of New-York have a few things its own way. [Great laughter.]

TWEED (turning very red in the face)—Well, I can tell gentlemen that New-York intends to have, and will have, what she wants, and we think we can carry this bill. [Renewed laughter.]

Senator CREAMER then took the floor and spread himself for an unlimited speech. BANKS had been sent for, and it was apparent that CREAMER had been deputed to talk against time until his arrival. He talked at random, about everything and anything, including the cost of the Police force of New-York, the Fire Department, interest on the City debt, (which he said was only three million dollars per annum, and was corrected by NORTON, who said it was nearer five million dollars,) rate of taxation, the Tax Commissioner's Office, &c. He thought it very inconsistent in Republican Senators to oppose this bill, which merely sought to reduce the expenses of New-York City, when they opposed TWEED's Croton Water job because there was no limitation to the expense. Having at length exhausted his entire stock of knowledge and vocabulary of words, and BANKS not yet arriving, Mr. HARDENBURG came to his rescue and moved that the Senate take a recess of fifteen minutes. The motion was carried, and meantime BANKS was hunted up and brought to his post. On reassembling, TWEED renewed his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill failed to be ordered to a third reading.

Senator PARKER, Republican, took the floor and replied to the remarks of CREAMER, TWEED, and others, who had arraigned the Republicans of the Senate for voting against the bill, and charged them with attempting to make it a party measure. He said this charge was totally without foundation, as was also the charge that the Republicans sought to impede the prosperity of the City of New-York. The bill had never been treated as a party question by the Republicans, and had never been canvassed. Every Senator voted on it independently and as his judgment dictated, and it so happened that they all agreed in regarding it as an improper bill. With regard to the City of New-York, the Republicans were always ready to aid in promoting its prosperity, growth and greatness. New-York belonged to the whole State, and its welfare concerned the inhabitants of the whole State as well as those residing on Manhattan Island. As to the merits of this bill, it might be unobjectionable and it might not, but the time and the manner in which it came here rendered it open to suspicion. The Senator from the Fourth (TWEED) had characterized the action of the old Commissioners for widening Broadway as fraudulent.

Mr. TWEED here corrected Mr. PARKER, by saying that he did not use the word "fraudulent," but "irregular,"—there had been gross irregularity. He had been very careful about the language he used with regard to their action, because some men were very sensitive, and had a preference for one of two words, although they both meant the same thing. [Laughter.]

Mr. PARKER accepted the amendment of "gross irregularity" for "fraudulent," and asked what guarantee they would have that the action of the new Commissioners, provided for by this bill, would not be as grossly irregular as that of the old ones. If there were to be in future a repetition of these "gross irregularities," the Republicans in the Senate preferred to keep their hands clean from any connection with or responsibility for them. For that reason they, as men and as Senators, and not as a party, saw fit to vote against this bill. If the Democratic side of the House saw fit to pass it, they alone must be responsible for it.

Mr. MANNERE, Republican, in answer to Mr. CREAMER's complaint that the Republicans voted as a party against TWEED's Croton Water bill, said that it was the Democrats who combined and confederated together to pass that bill. They, and not the Republicans, made it a party measure. When the word went forth, every Democrat in the Senate was dragged up under the party lash, and compelled to record his vote in its favor, and to vote down every amendment suggested by a Republican Senator which would tend to guard against corruption and fraud in carrying out the objects of the bill.

After a good deal of desultory talk about the ratio of taxation in New-York as compared with other cities in the State, in which TWEED, CREAMER, LEWIS and others took part, the yeas and nays on TWEED's motion to reconsider were taken, and resulted in 17 to 14—every Senator being present and the vote strictly a party one. The bill was then read a third time and passed by the same vote. TWEED moved that the bill be sent immediately to the Assembly, which was done, and the Senate adjourned for the day.

INTERESTING TO MARKETMEN.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to "authorize persons engaged in market business in the City of New-York to associate themselves together with corporate rights for the purpose of purchasing and holding real estate and carrying on said business." The object of the bill is to enable the marketmen, by combining together, to purchase the markets that are to be sold in New-York, and prevent their going into the hands of capitalists not interested in the market business.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The so-called "investigation" by Mr. NORTON, last evening, of the charges against this charity, simply resolved itself into persecution. Three times the Trustees and employes of the Society are summoned to Albany to meet charges of mere hearsay and rumor. The German lager-beer seller who presents them, is plainly a man of no credibility, who, from malicious motives, is playing into the hands of a priestly faction. It is said that Mr. NORTON is opposed to the Society, because of its presumed hostility to his bill on "Hereditary Religion." Catholic members of the Legislature were seen whispering with the witnesses, and probably brought them up to Albany. Some of the questions asked were such as did not concern any member of the Legislature—as, for instance, "Whether Protestant ministers took part in the religious exercises of the lodging-houses?" Not a charge of Mr. FRIEDGEN's was presented on any evidence but his own opinion and general rumor. The cross-examination of the witnesses by Mr. D. R. JAQUES, Trustee of the Society, was very ably conducted, and elicited the facts, creditable to the Association, that over eight thousand children sent out within the knowledge of the deponents were doing well in the West. The exceptions were comparatively few. None of the charges against the Society's financial reports were sustained. The scandals reported by this lager-beer seller against a very worthy man, trusted by our best citizens, Mr. TROTT, an employe of the Society, rested merely on hearsay, and were indignantly denied by the Secretary, Mr. C. L. BRACE. They were stated by FRIEDGEN to have been supplied him by an authority he would not give, and to have come from two girls of doubtful character, who spread the rumor five years since. The Committee probably saw the merely gossiping nature of those scandals, but they postponed the decision till the Society should produce Mr. TROTT and its records. This great charity has the misfortune to be Protestant, and, therefore, is exposed to this attack. The Roman Catholic "Protectory" receives its one hundred thousand dollars from the Legislature annually, and no questions are asked or "investigations" ordered. The Protestant Children's Aid Society applies for thirty thousand dollars, while doing a far larger work of benevolence than the other, and is met with these annoying and persecuting "investigations."

S.

Another Account of the Action on the Broadway Widening Scheme—The City Tax Levy—Business in the Assembly—The Erie Directors' Bill—An Important Insurance Bill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871.

TWEED displayed extra zeal today in pushing his favorite bill for the appointment of a new Broadway improvement swindling Commission through the Senate. After considerable hesitation, it was decided to expunge that section of the bill which provides that the Justice of the Supreme Court, before whom the motion for the new "job" shall come, shall not be disqualified from giving a decision by reason of his interest in the property to be assessed. This was done to allay the scruples of Senator HARDENBURGH, who was unwilling to stultify himself by voting for the original bill, which contains this piece of glaring villainy. Immediately after the clause had been stricken out TWEED moved for the final passage of the bill. A vote was taken when it was found that there were not enough Democratic Senators present to carry it through. There were only sixteen Democrats in the Chamber at the time, and, in order to gain time to find BANKS, the absentee, Senator CREAMER commenced talking about the alleged benefits which New-York would derive under the act. Both TWEED and himself admitted, in the course of their remarks, that irregularities existed in the proceedings of the present Commissioners. TWEED, in advocating the bill, caused ironical laughter by asserting that New-York City was entitled to a few privileges, just as if she did not receive the lion's share. The new scheme was promptly passed as soon as BANKS reappeared in the Senate. It was stoutly opposed by the Republican Senators, whose *exposé* of the corrupt measure passed unheeded. After it had received the approval of the majority of the Senate, it was ordered to be reported to the Assembly. It will be brought before the latter body at the session which is to be held this evening, provided the two or three Democrats, who are now absent, respond to the telegraphic summons which has been forwarded to them.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

There is not much talk, as yet, concerning the City Tax Levy. The "Ring" hope to avoid any scandal by keeping the appropriations about the same as last year, if they can do so without interfering with their plans. They expect that the street and market "jobs" will furnish them with all the money they require.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The business in the Assembly today was comparatively dull. A petition was presented by Mr. GOODRICH, of Kings County, the opponent of the Erie conspirators, from the Messrs. HATCH and other English stockholders, representing $15,000,000 of stock, in which they asked for the repeal of the obnoxious bill known as the Erie Directors' Classification act. Mr. SCRIBNER, of Westchester County, offered a petition that insurance companies should be allowed to make loans on bonds and mortgages on property outside of this State. Heretofore they have been restricted exclusively to New-York property in making loans.

PRIVILEGES OF DIVORCED PEOPLE.

Mr. BAYLIS, of Kings County, introduced a bill which is designed to give divorced people the right to remarry after three years' separation, on application before the Supreme Court.

REGISTERED POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester County, introduced the following important act:

SECTION 1. No policy of insurance on life, registered in the Insurance Department at Albany, under an act entitled "An act to authorize Life Insurance Companies to make special deposits of securities in the Insurance Department," and passed April 24, 1867, and the amendments thereto, shall be forfeited or become void by the non-payment of premium thereon, any further than regards the right of the party insured therein to have it continued in force beyond a certain period, to be determined as follows, to wit: The net value of the policy, when the premium becomes due, and is not paid, shall be ascertained, according to the mortality table and rate per cent. of interest in use by the Insurance Department of the State of New-York; after deducting from such net value any indebtedness to the Company, three-quarters of what remains shall be considered as a net single premium of temporary insurance, and the term for which it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time of the lapse of premium and assumptions of mortality and interest aforesaid.

SEC. 2. If the death of the party occur within the term of temporary insurance covered by the value of the policy, as determined in the previous section, and if no condition of the insurance other than the payment of premium shall have been violated by the insured, the Company shall be bound to pay the amount of the policy, the same as if there had been no lapse of premium, anything in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, however, that notice of the claim and proof of the death shall be submitted to the Company within ninety days after the decease; and provided, also, that the Company shall have the right to deduct from the amount insured in the policy the amount of the premiums that had been foreborne at the time of the death.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. SELKREG, of Tompkins County, with a view to expedite the business of the session, offered a resolution that the House meet in evening session during the present week, which was adopted after being amended by Mr. FIELDS. The concurrent resolution, giving the Legislature a recess of ten days from Friday next, was also adopted.

C. M.

REGULAR RECORD.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. THAYER—Incorporating the Eisenburg Water Works Company to supply Waterford, Lansingburg, and Troy.

By Mr. TWEED—Authorizing persons engaged in market business in New-York City to associate with corporate rights, and purchase and hold real estate to carry on such business.

By Mr. LORD—Prohibiting foreign insurance companies from insuring for any greater amount in proportion to their capital than companies organized under laws of the State may do, with other like provisions; also authorizing County Clerks to appoint additional deputies.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Authorizing the construction of an armory in Binghamton.

By Mr. MURPHY—To lay out a highway east of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

By Mr. PARKER—Providing that judgments in actions against joint stock companies shall be regarded as *prima-facie* evidence of the demand sued for; in cases of recovery costs shall go with the recovery.

By Mr. CREAMER—Providing for the incorporation of working men's societies under the act to incorporate benevolent associations.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—For repealing the act providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths, passed April 23, 1847; also, fixing the salaries of County Judges and Surrogates.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent, and giving additional powers to Canal Commissioners; incorporating the Equitable Loan and Trust Company; amending the charter of the Oriental Savings Bank, of New-York; amending the charter of the Lockport Savings Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of Troy; providing for a further supply of water to Brooklyn; for a new armory in Auburn; providing for the immediate improvement of certain streets in New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee, as noted:

Amending the rules in regard to Surrogates' bonds—ordered to the third reading; incorporating the Masonic Hall Association—passed.

THE BROADWAY WIDENING BILL.

The bill relating to the widening and straightening of Broadway, New-York, was ordered to the third reading in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate Mr. TWEED moved to suspend the rules, and that the bill be read the third time now. Lost—16 to 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburg, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood.

Mr. TWEED moved a reconsideration of the vote.

Pending the question, on motion of Mr. HARDENBURG, the Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes. On reassembling, after debate, a vote was taken on the passage of the bill with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Frost, Genet, Graham, Hardenburg, Hubbard, Lord, Morgan, Murphy, C. F. Norton, M. Norton, Pierce, Sanford, Tweed—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bowen, Brand, Chapman, Elwood, Harpending, Kennedy, Lewis, Minier, Parker, Scott, Thayer, Winslow, Wood, Woodin—14.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. FREAR, the rule was so amended as to provide for the appointment of a subcommittee of the whole on the 1st of March, instead of the 15th of February.

REFUNDING DRAFT COMMUTATION.

Mr. JACOBS presented a remonstrance from honorably discharged soldiers and sailors against the use of the public money in paying drafted men. Many other petitions of the same kind were presented.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS' BILL.

Mr. GOODRICH presented a petition of English and American stockholders of the Erie Railway Company representing $15,553,800, which, with a former petition, represents more than the original stock, for the repeal of the Erie Directors' Classification bill.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Providing for a lien on property for payment of water-rents in Brooklyn; incorporating the Troy Masonic Hall Association, excepting the County of Westchester from the provisions of the general land drainage law; authorizing the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company to consolidate with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the purchase of the plank road, and issue stock in payment for the same. [Messrs. JACOBS, GOODRICH and several others voted in the negative, as it exempts the Company from taxation.] Amending the Rural Cemetery Incorporation act, confining the publication of advertisements concerning cemeteries to two newspapers in the counties having the largest circulation; providing for the appointment of two physicians, two pharmaceutists, and two druggists, as an Examining Board to pass on the qualification of persons to act as clerks in drug-stores in New-York City.

SURROGATE'S FEES.

The bill fixing the fees and costs for proceedings in the Surrogate's Court was lost by a vote of 45 to 53, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Against the bill to amend the Troy Police act; agreed to and the bill rejected; providing for a further supply of water to the City of New-York. [Mr. FREAR moved the reference of the bill to the first Committee of the Whole. Lost—54 to 58.] Repealing the act establishing the Capital Police District; authorizing the Canal Commissioners to construct a swing bridge over the Erie Canal at Buffalo-street, Rochester; requiring the Union Ferry Company to run additional boats across East River; amending the New-York Wharfage Rate bill; a bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was reported for the consideration of the House; a large number of reports were made incorporating and amending the charters of religious, charitable and benevolent associations; amending the charter of the Loaners' Bank, of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. FREAR—Amending the charter of the Commercial Warehouse Company of New-York, giving them power to receive money on trust.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—Amending the Banking laws of the State, compelling individual bankers to make deposits in the Banking Department; also, restraining brokers from unauthorized banking.

By Mr. CAREY—Repealing the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

By Mr. FIELDS—Incorporating the New-York Loan Warehouse and Trust Company.

By Mr. SELKREG—Authorizing the construction of a swing bridge over Cayuga Inlet.

By Mr. WOOD—Repealing the act to appoint inspectors of steam boilers.

By Mr. HUSTED—Making registered life insurance policies nonforfeitable.

By Mr. SCRIBNER—Authorizing corporations, except railroad, to amend their charters.

By Mr. D. B. HILL—Appropriating $300,000 to the State Reformatory.

A WEEK'S RECESS.

The Senate joint resolution for a recess from the 17th inst. to the evening of the 27th was concurred in.

A PROTEST.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Governor has called attention in his annual message to interference in our State elections with a military force by the General Government, therefore,

Resolved, That this Legislature protests against such interference.

The resolution was then laid over under the rule.

The House then took a recess till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill to enlarge the powers of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Rochester, and a bill to incorporate St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Association of Rochester, were reported.

CANAL CLAIMS.

Mr. JOY offered the following:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That no accounts or claims against the State, which have been passed upon by the Canal Board or Board of Appraisers, shall be again reopened without authority given by law, and no accounting officers shall act upon any claim or account which shall not have been presented within six years from the date at which it originated, unless the person having the claim was an infant or a lunatic.

Tabled, under rule.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee as follows:

Incorporating the Williamsburg Sharpshooters; ordered to a third reading. Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to open a grade and pave certain streets; third reading. Amending the act authorizing municipal corporations to aid the construction of railroads; third reading. Amending the act extending the fire limits of Brooklyn; third reading. Requiring life, fire and marine insurance companies to have their policies written in plain and legible chirography; third reading. Providing that the mutual fire insurance companies of New-York may commence business on depositing $100,000; third reading. Authorizing the new Brooklyn Turnverein to hold, mortgage and convey real estate, the annual income from which shall not exceed $10,000. [On motion of Mr. LITTLEJOHN the amount was increased to $150,000.] Third reading. Authorizing the Empire Mutual Insurance Company to increase the capital stock, not to exceed $500,000; third reading. Amending the charter of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York; third reading. Changing the name of the White Plains Methodist Church; third reading. Defining the duties of Commissioners in the town of Cortland, Westchester County; third reading. Incorporating the New-York Musical Instrument Savings and Loan Association; third reading. Providing for the sale of unoccupied lands of the Rural Cemetery Associations; third reading. Incorporating the Eastern Clay Manufacturers' Association.

The Assembly adjourned.

A Novel Exhibition on the Ice—The Children's Carnival at the Brooklyn Skating Rink.

The grand juvenile Carnival Fantastique, which took place at the Brooklyn Rink last night, attracted the largest attendance of spectators seen in the building this season, fully 3,000 people being present, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The carnivals for adults hitherto given at the Brooklyn skating resorts have been complete failures; but these fantastical entertainments for the boys and girls have been brilliantly successful, and that of last night surpassed even the inaugural festival in the attractive and picturesque scenes which characterized it. The entertainment involved a regular programme, which was duly rehearsed in private yesterday afternoon, the features of it being a grand procession of Prince Carnival with his attendant courtiers in costume, together with a visit to the abode of the Ice Queen, her reception by the Prince, and a grand coronation festival, which combined all kinds of sports on the ice, including a brilliant display of skill by the Skatorial King, JOHN ENGLER, the latter being the finest exponent of the dashing style of a true artist seen in Brooklyn this Winter. The numbers in costume exceeded that of any carnival held on the ice for some years past, the girls especially being tastefully dressed. Messrs. BRADY and DOLLARD bore off the palm among the amateur experts, and elicited deserved applause, DOLLARD being the most graceful skater in Brooklyn. Quite a number of New-York experts were present, and they enjoyed the festival greatly, especially the excellent ice. This evening the juvenile subscribers to the Capitoline Lake are to have their carnival, and it bids fair to be as crowded a gathering as that at the rink.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

CHARLES ARNOLD was brought before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on the complaint of P. C. BARNUM, clothier at No. 198 Chatham-square, who said that ARNOLD was caught that morning carrying a valuable overcoat out of the store. In one of the prisoner's pockets were found a number of pawn-tickets, representing money received for six overcoats and seven dress coats, total value $175. These articles were all recovered at various pawnbrokers' shops. ARNOLD was committed.

THOMAS MCGRATH, proprietor of a dram-shop at the corner of New Chambers and James streets, was tried on Tuesday, in the General Sessions, for highway robbery committed a year ago, when JOHN GALKINS, of the Atlantic Hotel, was knocked down and robbed. The evidence was so contradictory that the prisoner was acquitted. MCGRATH finding himself released went on a spree, and while intoxicated became involved in a quarrel with JAMES COWEN, Clerk of the Marine Court, while they were in LEARY's liquor-saloon, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. MCGRATH became excited and drew a knife, with which he endeavored to stab his opponent. An officer interfered, and when MCGRATH was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, he was fully committed for trial.

The French subscriptions, received at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* during the present week, amounted to $439 80, making a total of $34,145 27. The last week's subscriptions include $121 collected at a dinner given by M. TORRILHON, in this City; $100 from the French Committee at East Canaan, Conn., and $100 by the French at Boonville, Mo. The latest subscriptions received by the Comité de Secours from Montana and Colorado are: $126 from Beartown, $36 25 from D'Yreka, $83 from Blackfoot City, $60 from Lincoln Gulch, $44 from Frenchtown, $20 from Colby City, $20 from Bocker City, $47 from French Gulch, $12 from Pike's Peak. Also $302 from the French Committee at Loose Creek.

The Class of '71, of Columbia College Law School, have elected the following officers: President, J. C. Sheffield; Valedictorian, William Mitchell, Jr.; Presentation Orator, W. D. Foulke; Grand Marshal, J. C. E. Ecclesine; Class Committee, Messrs. De Grove, Taylor, Ladd, Jr., Baker, Westcott, Hermon, Wilds, Kelley, McCafferty, Miller, Skidmore. The contest for the position of valedictorian has been quite exciting, and was finally decided by a vote of 57 for Mr. MITCHELL to 48 for Mr. WILDER.

On three evenings, Feb. 18, 22 and 25, in Steinway Hall, a Hebrew rabbi, Rev. Dr. ISAAC M. WISE, of the Benai Jeshurun Temple, of Cincinnati, and editor of the *Israelite*, proposes to lecture upon "Jesus of Nazareth," "The Apostles," and "The Apostle Paul." Dr. WISE is said to be a scholar, and to found his lectures upon studies of the Talmud, as well as of ancient history in general. His point of view will make the lectures interesting and curious to the Christian as well as the Hebrew public.

Dr. JOHN H. DRISCOM has accepted an invitation to lecture this evening on the "Relations of Atmosphere to Life and Health, with Demonstrations of the Uses and Abuses of Air," to the congregation of the Port Society's Mariners' Church, at the corner of Catharine and Madison streets. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

The annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Dickinson College, takes place at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street, this evening, at 6. The occasion will be graced by the presence of many ladies. Rev. Dr. DURLIN, the President of the Association, will be present.

It is announced that Mr. F. B. PERKINS will give a course of twelve conversations on reading, at the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 14, on Tuesdays and Fridays, beginning Feb. 21. Ladies' course, 3½ P. M.; gentlemen's course, 7½ P. M.

The statement which appeared in the TIMES on Sunday, to the effect that Mr. ISAAC WALTON was arrested for assaulting a servant girl, was incorrect. Mr. WALTON, who is a gentleman of irreproachable character, was not arrested.

BROOKLYN.

The charity ball for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital Fund, to be given to-night in the Academy of Music, will undoubtedly be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. Already all the boxes and most of the seats have been sold. The edifice has been finely decorated for the occasion. The floor is entirely covered with fine Brussels carpet. Music will be furnished by two first-class bands, and supper (between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock) will be served up by one of the best *restaurateurs* in the city.

There are at present in Brooklyn 15,000 children being educated under the immediate direction of the Catholic Church. The Sisters of Charity and the Franciscan Brothers are the educators. In these cases it is customary to permit the little ones to attend the public schools until they have had the rudiments of reading, writing and spelling drilled into them, then they are sent to the various Catholic academies to be grounded in the faith while being advanced in their studies. There are ninety priests officiating in the diocese of Brooklyn.

In the City Court, yesterday, before Judge THOMPSON, JOHN BERKER got a verdict for $750 against LOUIS HAERTER for slander. BERKER is a medical practitioner and HAERTER is a druggist. The charge was that the defendant had hurt the plaintiff by publishing caricatures of him reflecting upon his skill as a doctor.

There were 201 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week: 42 men, 49 women, 52 boys and 58 girls. Of these 32 died of consumption, 25 of pneumonia, 13 of convulsions, 10 of disease of the brain, 12 of general debility, 14 of scarlatina and 5 of old age.

During the past month there were 598 patients treated and 1,013 prescriptions gratuitously dispensed at the Homeopathic Dispensary. Of the diseases treated, 157 arose from the digestive organs, and 107 from the throat and lungs.

Collector FORD, yesterday, seized the cigar-store of CHARLES COOK, No. 256 First-street, E. D., for violation of the Revenue law. Among the seizures were 3,000 manufactured cigars and seventy-five pounds of leaf tobacco.

The City Railroad Company estimate their loss by the recent snow-storm at $10,000. Their receipts on Tuesday were but one-third as large as usual, while their expenses were more than doubled.

The Young Men's Christian Association appears to be enjoying at present unparalleled prosperity. There were, on Tuesday night, 130 new names added to the roll of membership.

A decree of divorce has been granted by Justice PRATT, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the case of ELIZABETH BARRETT *vs.* JAMES BARRETT.

LONG ISLAND.

The schooner that was in distress off Hog Island Reef, and upon which two sailors were frozen, was the *Nelson*, Capt. HARVEY WEED, hailing from Darien, Conn. She sailed for Oyster Bay Jan. 3, and had not been heard from until she was discovered locked in the ice and aid was furnished from the shore.

A lecture in aid of the free reading-room of Flushing was delivered last night before a large and appreciative audience, in the Town Hall of that place, by Rev. JOHN A. FRENCH. Subject, "The Unanswered Question."

NEW-JERSEY.

It only transpired yesterday that CHARLES HAAS and NATHAN BERG, who were charged by the verdict of the Coroner's Jury with the murder of the old vagrant, CHARLES KRAFT, several days ago, at Union Hill, are still at large on $500 bail. It was presumed that, in face of the verdict rendered, the acting Coroner had no alternative but to commit them, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. It seems, however, that Justice NEWSCHALLER, who acted as Coroner, accepted bail.

A German resident of Staten Island on Tuesday walked across the sound on the ice to Elizabethport to see his friends, with whom he remained till a late hour in the night, when he resolved to reach his house by the same route. His friends remonstrated with him upon the danger to which he was about to expose himself and urged him to remain for the night, but he was steadfast in his intention and left. He failed to get home that night or yesterday, so that it is the general belief that he was drowned, which seems the more probable, since two steamers passed after he reached Elizabeth, but the latter fact was unknown till yesterday.

MICHAEL DUIGNAN, who murdered his aged mother some time ago by shooting her, and who has so far escaped arrest, was reported to have been seen at Elizabethport yesterday morning. It proved to be a case of mistaken identity. It seems a woman met a man who bade her "good morning," and she, meeting another woman, observed, "There goes MIKE DUIGNAN." They saw him enter DUIGNAN's house, but the Chief of Police on going there found it was a brother "Barney," and thus ended the sensation.

The fate of Mr. THOMAS DOBBS, of the Newark firm of DOBBS & Co., has turned out to be more fortunate than his relatives and friends were led to anticipate from his prolonged absence. He has returned home alive and well, to the conceivable joy of his family. A few days ago he visited New-Brunswick with the object of collecting bills due him by two business men in that city, and, not returning to Newark in due time, the most alarming fears for his safety were entertained.

Mrs. EAGEN, of Hoboken, and her other half, PATRICK, appear to have found or made their connubial existence the bane of their individual happiness. About a year since the former preferred a complaint of cruelty against her liege lord before Recorder POPE. That functionary agreed to dismiss the charge on EAGEN promising to pay his wife $5 a week for her separate support. The alimony was paid promptly till within a few weeks, when, it is alleged, EAGEN stopped the allowance. Yesterday the wife brought suit to enforce the contract, and Justice WHITNEY decided in her favor. Counselor HOFFMAN, who appeared for the defendant, intends to appeal from the Justice's decision.

SARAH BENNETT, who so successfully imposed on the sympathy and benevolence of the people of New-Hamburg, by falsely representing herself as the relict of one of the victims of the recent dreadful railroad disaster, is well known in Jersey City and Newark, both to the Police authorities and several hotel proprietors whom she swindled. Mrs. BENNETT, alias Jones, alias Parker, are her titles of distinction, and the same failing which revealed her true character in New-Hamburg, (intemperance,) has rendered her unenviably notorious in this section of New-Jersey.

A night watchman employed in New-York, and residing on the Jersey City Heights, named BERNARD MENUM, died at his house, on Tuesday, from the effects of a dose of laudanum, which the Coroner's jury certified he took with suicidal intent. He was of unsteady habits, and attempted to kill himself by a similar process on a previous occasion. Deceased purchased the fatal drug (an ounce,) on Monday, at H. K. GAYNOR's store. He refused all medical aid, stating that he preferred death to life.

According to a statistical report submitted to the Legislature, there were 6,692 marriages, 20,728 births and 10,790 deaths recorded in New-Jersey during 1870. The marriage registry is incomplete.

The Newark Board of Excise for 1871 have fixed the price of licenses at $30, and issued thirty liquor licenses at that price, at their first meeting.

The will of the late NATHAN BOLLES, of Newark, has been admitted to probate. It distributes $196,000 equally among his children.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Robeson is ordered to special ordnance duty at Springfield, Mass., and Second Assistant Engineer W. H. Harris and John F. Bingham to examination for promotion. Lieutenant-Commander Pearson has been detached from ordnance duty and ordered to the *Worcester*. Lieutenant Asa Walker has been detached from the *Jamestown* and ordered to return home.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Gen. John W. Turner, Chief Commissary of this Department, has been transferred to the Pacific Coast, and left for San Francisco Monday. Gen. Penrose succeeds him.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The market was weak at noon, in anticipation of a decrease of bullion in the Bank of England. American Securities opened dull and closed quiet. Stocks were quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	12 M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	92	92
Consols for account	92¾	92	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	91⅛	91¼	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
United States 10-40s	87⅜	..	87⅜
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	109⅛	..	109⅛
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅛	..	18⅛
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	29⅛	..	29⅛

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened and closed dull with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands opened at and closed at 7½d.@7⅝d.; and Middling Orleans at 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Low Middling shipped at New-Orleans in February or March were sold at 7⅜d. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Charleston or Savannah at 7⅜d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS—The market is easier; Wheat, 11s. 9d.@11s. 10d. ⅌ cental for California White; 10s. 8d.@11s. for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 new Red Western Spring, and 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. for Red Winter. Flour, 28s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Pork easier at 102s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—TALLOW, 45s. ⅌ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED, 61s.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14—Arrived ships Lizzie Moses, from New-Orleans, Dec. 23, with 874 bales of Cotton; Abbotsford, from Mobile, Dec. 20, with 3,207 bales. Feb. 15, bark Indiana, from New-Orleans, Dec. 20, with 2,215 bales; ship W. A. Campbell, from Mobile, Jan. 7, with 4,260 bales; ship British Lion, from Mobile, Jan. 6, with 2,951 bales; bark Nova Scotian, from New-Orleans, Jan. 7, with 2,083 bales; ship R. Ryland, from New-Orleans, Jan. 11, with 4,053 bales; ship Belvidere, from Savannah, Jan. 6, with 4,003 bales; bark Mary Durkee, from Mobile, Dec. 24 to 31, with 2,310 bales; ship Royal Charles, from New-Orleans, Jan. 14, with 3,711 bales; bark Avondale, from New-Orleans, Jan. 5, with 1,973 bales; ship Canada, from New-Orleans, Jan. 4, with 3,570 bales; bark Helen Angier, from Mobile, Dec. 31, with 1,617 bales; ship Atmosphere, from New-Orleans, Jan. 12, with 4,141 bales; ship Genevieve Strickland, from New-Orleans, Jan. 7, with 4,062 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT nominally $1 38 for No. 2 Spring. CORN—Sales, 3 car-loads at 68c., on track; 2 car-loads Yellow at 69c. on track. OATS, RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PORK quiet at $23. LARD quiet at 13½c. HIGHWINES nominally at 91c.@92c. CATTLE—The receipts continue to be liberal, being 324 cars against 272 to the same day last week. The market in consequence is dull at a shading off in price; sales, 700 head as follows: 24 New-York Oxen, averaging 1,680 to 1,875 lbs., at $7 25@$7 87½; 28 Canada do., averaging, 1,527 to 1,583 lbs., at $5 50@$6 12½; 15 Kentucky do., 1,522 lbs., at $6 75; 15 Ohio do., 1,421 lbs., at $6 12½; 126 Kentucky Steers, 1,176 to 1,486 lbs., at $6 15@$7 87½; 95 Indiana do., 1,010 to 1,290 lbs., at $6@$6 75; 18 Illinois do., 1,158 to 1,337 at $6@$7 12½; 34 Michigan do., 1,168 to 1,279, at $5 75@$6 40; 120 Canada do., 995 to 1,215, at $5 50@$6 50. SHEEP—Receipts chiefly Western; market slow; sales, 561 head Michigan at $5 25@$5 75; 245 head Ohio at $4 25, and 49 Canada at $6 80. HOGS—No arrivals and no trade.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. FLOUR firm and scarce for low grades; Superfine Winter, $5 50@$5 60; Extra Winter, $5 75@$5 80; Double Extra, $6@$6 30. WHEAT—Supply light; buyers and seller apart; No. 2 Red Winter salable at $1 47; held higher. CORN steady; Mixed and Yellow, on track, across the river, 49c.@51½c. OATS steady; No. 2, in elevator, 52c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at $1@$1 04. WHISKY steady. TOBACCO steady. HEMP nominal at $1 25@$1 70, undressed. BAGGING quiet at 23c.@24c. PORK quiet; $22 75@$23. Dry-salt MEATS steady; Shoulders, loose, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; large lot at St. Joseph, buyer 10th of March; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON unchanged. LARD, 12c.@12½c. for steam and kettle. HOGS, $7 25@$8. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull. WHEAT closed strong; No. 2, $1 22¾@$1 23¼, cash, and seller March; during the afternoon dull at $1 22¼, seller March, for No. 2. CORN firm at 50¼c., cash; 50¾c. seller March; during the afternoon quiet and unchanged. OATS dull at 48½c. for No. 2. RYE firm and quiet. BARLEY closed nominally 79c. HIGHWINES steady and unchanged. Mess PORK weak at $21 75@$21 87½. LARD and MEATS unchanged. Dressed HOGS quiet and lower at $8 65@$8 70. Live HOGS dull at $7@$7 90. CATTLE dull and lower at $4 25@$6 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling Upland, 15c.@15⅛c.; do. Orleans, 15¼c. BARK unchanged. CLOVER-SEED—Small sales at 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. TIMOTHY, $6 25. FLAX-SEED, $2 10. FLOUR dull; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT very quiet; Red unchanged; Amber at $1 60@$1 62. RYE scarce; worth $1@$1 03. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western at 76c.@77c. OATS steady; State, 60c. COFFEE unchanged; Rio, 14½c.@15¼c.; Laguayra, 15¼c. SUGAR and MOLASSES inactive. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. WHISKY unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—FLOUR steady and in fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady and in fair demand; sales 9,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50, and 4,000 bushels fair White Canada at $1 62½. CORN quiet. OATS firm; Western held at 60c.@62c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c.@92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 73c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80, and to Albany, $5 30, ⅌ ton.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—WHEAT continues dull; Amber State and Western, $1 60@$1 65; White State and Western, $1 60@$1 75; Extra Amber, $1 65@$1 70, and Diehl, $1 80@$1 85. RYE in small supply and holders firm at $1 15, with buyers at $1 10. CORN very dull; Western Mixed, 84c.@85c.; Round Yellow, 86c.@87c. BARLEY not very active; Two-rowed State, 75c.@$1; Six-rowed State, 86c.@$1 10; Canada West, 95c.@$1 15. BARLEY-MALT somewhat active; two-rowed State, City-made, $1 10; six-rowed do., $1 25; Canada West do., $1 30@$1 40. OATS active and held at 70c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 14¾c.; gross receipts, 270 bales; exports to Great Britain, 762 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 13,830 bales. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN steady; White Southern, 86c.@88c.; Yellow do., 81c.@82c. OATS active at 58c.@60c. Mess PORK quiet and firm at $22@$23 50. BACON quiet and firm; Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib, 12½c.; Shoulders, 10¼c.@10½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c. LARD—A better feeling at 13¼c. WHISKY more firm at 93c.@94c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—TOBACCO active; sales 411 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 50@$8; low to medium Leaf at $8 25@$10. BAGGING dull and nominal. COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN—Demand fair, and prices advancing. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $22 50. LARD, 12¼c.@14¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c.; all packed. WHISKY quiet at 87c.@88c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT firm and in fair demand. CORN advancing and in fair demand; Ear, 59c.@60c. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS firm and in fair demand at 50c.@52c. Mess PORK dull and nominal. LARD quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; contracts settled at 10¼c.@11c. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. WHISKY active at 87c. EXCHANGE, par.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and nominal at 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 2,081 bales; shipments, 2,275 bales. FLOUR firm at $5 75@$8 75. CORN firm and scarce. OATS firm and scarce at 70c. LARD, PORK and BACON unchanged. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—COTTON weak; demand fair; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 4,416 bales; gross receipts, 1,793 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,462 bales; to Barcelona, 2,866 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,968 bales; to Vera Cruz, 437 bales; sales, 8,200 bales; stock, 280,673 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—FLOUR dull; Extra Spring, $5 50. OATS—No. 2 nominal at 50c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed at 55½c. RYE—No. 1 nominal at 81c. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Mess PORK, $21 50. Dressed HOGS dull at $8 87½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 35. CORN dull and a shade lower; Low Mixed, 54¾c. OATS dull and a shade lower; Michigan, 52c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¾c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,039 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,027 bales; coastwise, 540 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 37,509 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 12½c.@12¾c.; net receipts, 1,709 bales; exports, coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 63,055 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 39. CORN steady at 60c. OATS firm at 53c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $5 20@$5 25; Refined dull at 23c.@24½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 51½; No. 1 White, $1 44. CORN dull at 61c. OATS steady at 52c. HOGS quiet at $8 80.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 14¾c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 2,924 bales; exports, coastwise, 917 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 104,963 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,455 bales; exports, coastwise, 687 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 10,109 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—COTTON easier; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 273 bales; exports, coastwise, 235 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 85,472 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 15.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 47½c. RESIN firm; Strained, $2. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON dull at 14c.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 330 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 15.—COTTON dull and prices easy at 13¾c.@13¾c. for Middling; sales, 484 bales; receipts, 520 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 346 bales; sales, 68 bales; stock, 3,295 bales.

[Advertisement.]

BORN TO GOLD SPOONS AND DIAMONDS, one may not care for his capabilities; those who must earn their spoons and their soup should consult PHRENOLOGY, at No. 389 Broadway, to learn their best pursuit.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Feb. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Italy	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	Feb. 16	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	Feb. 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, by the *Samaria*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier in Jersey City, until 1½ P. M. For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M. For Hayti, by the *City of Port-au-Prince* at — A. M.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, Sisal and Mexico, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:20 P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 15—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.*—A. M. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Healy, D. B. Blair, C. H. Tabiot, F. M. Stanley, J. H. Welch, J. Spence, Miss Lannitz, A. Weil, C. J. Ovington, C. Arrel, A. Miller, Jr., J. Scoles, S. M. Markwald, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldsmith, J. Coristine, Judge J. P. O'Sullivan, H. P. Dickie, Sir John Rose, S. W. Bell, C. F. Grosholz, A. F. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Perkins, J. E. Crane, F. M. Lowe, Miss B. M. Josse, W. Nelson, T. Hamerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bensell and child, J. Wilson, L. V. Ruthven, O. Lighthipe, Miss Mary Lighthipe, Rev. J. B. Anderson, L. M. Josse, N. Noble, D. Bosworth, J. Palmer, F. M. Lawyer and son, R. G. Shaw, Miss M. L. Graw, B. Robinson, J. Palmer, A. Laque.

FEB. 15—*In steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.*—F. Goldie Faubman, A. Goldie Faubman, J. L. Corbett and son, John Colville.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. McConihe, Miss Coffin, Geo. Meigh, Mrs. M. Allison, Mrs. M. A. Allison, A. Gemenden, Capt. U. N. Henry, (ship Raritan,) R. W. Deming, Mrs. E. Allison, R. F. Coffin, Richard Morgan, John Allison, Mr. Cook, and 5 on deck.

FEB. 15—*In steam-ship City of Washington, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, F. P. Fowler, James Pack, J. S. Outren, J. A. Humphreys, N. S. Thompson, Jas. Wilson, Robert Foote, George Chappel, Miss Cabbles, Mr. Cabbles, Mrs. Williams, Thos. Cahill.

FEB. 15—*In steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool.*—W. T. Edwards, H. L. Jones, W. Millington, Mrs. Bertram Thorpe.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:53 | Sun sets......5:38 | Moon rises..4:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:28 | Gov. Island.6:17 | Hell Gate...7:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Caledonia, Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Algeria, Mesmier, Liverpool, C. G. Franklyn; Nevada, Green, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sherman, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, Evans, Ball & Co.

Barks Najado, Beckus, Suttin, C. Tobias & Co.; Resource, Gran, Savannah, C. Tobias & Co.; Novina, Rausch, Beaufort, S. C., C. Tobias & Co.; Gydal, Swald, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tink Sing, (Br.,) Marshall, Sydney, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Antelope, Daus, St. Croix via Norfolk, Va., Roche Bros. & Co.; Slormber, Buicke, Savannah, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs H. G. Wright, Wright, Matanzas, Heney & Parker; Mars, Bergeson, Anjier, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Curacoa, Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke & Sons; Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, Capberian, R. P. Buck & Co.; G. W. Morris, Morris, St. Kitts and Antigua, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Western Maid, Kinsock, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley; A. O. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, Baker & Davtin; Ella L. Theftchem, Emmons, Aux Cayes, C. Staples & Co.; Veto, Staples, Lisbon, Brett, Son & Co.; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner & Potter.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Colorado, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool Feb. 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 96 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 3, passed a National Line steam-ship bound W.; 10th, showed night signals to a brig-rigged steam-ship, bound E.; 13th, at 3 A. M. passed an Inman steam-ship, bound E.; same date, P. M., exchanged night signals with a brig-rigged steam-ship, bound E., supposed to be a N. G. Lloyds; 14th, at 11 A. M., passed brig Marie, (of St. Kitts,) going northward. The C. had westerly gales and head sea.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Jan. 11, via Queenstown Jan. 28, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced heavy westerly gales. Was off Sandy Hook since 7 A. M. yesterday, (14th,) with snow-storm; Feb. 5, lat. 45 59, lon. 46 30, passed an Inman steam-ship bound E.; 10th, lat. 42, lon. 59 12, passed a French steam-ship bound E.; 11th, lat. 41 21, lon. 62, passed steam-ship Idaho, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Feb. 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 11, at noon, lat. 42 21, lon. 51 04, exchanged colors with French steam-ship bound E.; Feb. 4, at noon, about 175 miles of Fastnet, observed a brig-rigged steam-ship to the northward, bound E.

Steam-ship Samaria, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool Jan. 24, via Queenstown 25th, and Boston Feb. 13, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Nickerson, Havana Feb. 8, with sugar, &c., to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales. Feb. 11, lat. 35 30, lon. 73 10, passed bark Hallein, (Swed.,) bound E.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Feb. 14, at 1 A. M., Mr. R. F. Coffin, passenger, died at sea of consumption.

Steam-ship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston Feb. 4 via Key West 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bownee, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Tantallon Castle, (of Liverpool,) Brown, Calcutta Nov. 12, and Sand Heads Nov. 14, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Rounded the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 2; crossed the equator Jan. 23 in lon. 31 W. Experienced brisk N. E. trades, from thence variable winds and weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Ankathor, (Nor.,) Henriksen, Newport, England, 51 ds., with railroad iron to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage and had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; has been 10 ds. N. of that point with strong N. and N. E. winds and snow; Feb. 5, lat. 34, lon. 73 50, passed the brig E. F. Dunbar (of Searsport) abandoned, (before reported,) with rigging alongside and foretopmast broken, the sea breaking over her.

Brig Osalpee, arr. 14th, Sprague, Messina Dec. 5, with fruit to Jas. Robinson & Co.—vessel to M. K. Wilson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2; had strong westerly winds in the Mediterranean.

Schr. N. H. Phillips, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., 17 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Chas. C. Pettengill, McKenny, Fortune Bay, N. F., 14 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Rattler, Pentecost, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Gloucester, 22 ds., with fish to Lynch & Russell.

Schr. Bloomer, Gerring, Grand Menan, N. B., 22 ds., with fish to Lynch and Russell.

Schr. A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Sullivan, Cornwallis, N. S., 30 ds., with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Fragabiganda, Currie, Fortune Bay, N. F., via Gloucester, 22 ds., with fish to Lynch & Russell.

WIND.—Sunset light, S. W. cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Algeria and Nevada, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Sherman, for New-Orleans; Riga, for Bordeaux; ship R. W. Stetson, for London.

Below.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, Hammond, from Martinique to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.—by pilot-boat Jane, No. 1; one ship, unknown, at anchor in the Lower Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Arr. barks Taris Tapan, from Muscat; Roebuck, from Cape Coast; brig A. J. Ross, Manzanilla. The schr. O. E. Dodge, lumber laden, bound to Marblehead, was fallen in with Feb. 11 ten miles E. of Cape Ann, water-logged and abandoned, with sails blown away and otherwise disabled. She was taken in tow by the pilot-boat Edwin Forrest and brought into this port today.

The British brig Marita, from Cienfuegos, for Boston, ashore at Wellfleet, is breaking up. Her cargo of molasses will be lost.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 15.—Arr. schr. Addie Blarsdell, from Boston; brig Georgia, from Georgetown, S. C., for Trinidad, leaky.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15.—Revenue-cutter Northerner reports schr. Mary Stockham, from Trinidad for New-York, anchored at Capes; carried away foremast-head and maintopmast off Cape Carnival, sprung mainboom off Chincoteague.

Passed in for Norfolk—steamer European, from Liverpool.

Sld. barks Acquidnee and Northwood; brig Chowan, for Baltimore; schr. Willie Mow, for New-York, and a fleet of coasters. Brig Lindhem, from Rio, broke maintop gallant-yard, fore-yard, and trysail boom on passage.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 15.—The steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool Feb. 2, arrived at this port this morning.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Arr. steam-ship Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; ship Geo. Hurlbut, from Liverpool.

Cld. ships Zouave, for Liverpool; Heideon, for Narva; schrs. L. A. Edwards, for St. Marys, to load for New-York; Warren Sawyer, for Darien; ship Geo. Hurlbut, for Mobile.

Spoken.

Dec. 10, by ship Tantallon Castle, in lat. 22 29 S., lon. 66 26 E., signaled ship Becherdass Ambardass, (Br.,) from Batavia for Boston, 24 ds out; 12th, lat. 24 11 S., lon. 63 30 E., spoke ship Corlie, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Falmouth, 38 ds. out. Feb. 6, lat. 29 45 N., lon. 67 44, spoke ship Admiral Lyons, (Br.,) from Pensacola for Plymouth, England.

Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 15.—The British schr. Rosilla B., St. John, N. B., for Portland, is reported to have been totally wrecked at Great Duck Island, on Feb. 9. The crew were saved. Her cargo of flour and feed is strewed along the shore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Leitch, from New-York Feb. 4, for Liverpool, touched here, today, and proceeded. The National Line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Thomas, from New-York Feb. 2, touched here, yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 15.—The Allan line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Bellantyne, from Portland Feb. 4, for Liverpool, touched at Moville today and proceeded.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The bark Alpine, Capt. Ames, from Savannah Feb. 8, for Amsterdam, has arrived at Deal, having been damaged in a gale, and lost one man overboard.

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